## 8 Super, Original Programs In This Issue!

## January 1990



Innovations, Laughs, And Gaffes A Look Back at Commodore's Wacky Decade

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EDITOR'S CHOIGE
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Eric Hoyroyd, Sept., 1989
Australian Commodore and Amiga
Review
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INFO March/April 1989
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## Features

'80s Ups \& Downs
Mickey McLean . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16 *
Future Computing:
Part 1—Neural Networks
Kevin E. Martin . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 23 *

## Reviews

Apache Strike
David and Robin Minnick .......... 7164
Action Replay 5.0
Art Hunkins ........... . . . . . . . . . . 7164
The Final Cartridge III
Art Hunkins ...................... . . 7264
Total Eclipse
Len Poggiali . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7364
Omega
Tom Netsel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7464

## Games

Flags
Peter M. L. Lottrup
4564
Royal Rescue
5064 EDITOR'S
Ligia Latino 506

## Programming

The Programmer's Page:
Two Odd Ideas
Randy Thompson
11 128/64
BASIC for Beginners: Lesser-Known Commands

| Larry Cotton | 14 | 64 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1581 FastLoader |  |  | EDITOR'S |
| David W. Martin | 29 | 128/64 | CHOICE |
| Bitmap Effects |  |  |  |
| Keith M. Groce | 34 | 64 |  |
| Screen Pointer |  |  |  |
| Mark Turner | 38 | 64 |  |

## Error Trapper <br> David Kokorowski <br> Power BASIC: Sprite Text Scroller <br> Departments

5864Shao-Tien Pan ..... 6664
Machine Language Programming: A File Scanner Jim Butterfield ..... 79 128/64
The Editor's Notes
Lance Elko ..... 7 *
Feedback
Editors and Readers ..... 8 *
Letters to the Editor ..... 9 *
Horizons:
What Are They Up To?
Rhett Anderson ..... 10 *
D'Iversions:
Computer of the 21st Century
Fred D'Ignazio ..... 20 *
The GEOS Column: Screen Grabber ..... 62 128/64 ..... EDITOR'S
Richard A. Rardin
Bug-Swatter: Modifications and
64 Corrections
Commodore Clips:
News, Notes, and New Products
Mickey McLean ..... 88
Typing Aids
The Automatic Proofreader ..... 80 ..... 128/64
MLX: Machine Language Entry Program for Commodore 64 ..... 8164
How to Type In COMPUTE!'s
Gazette Programs ..... 84
Advertisers Index ..... 78 *
64 Commodore 64. 128-Commodore 128. * General

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Prize Awards: Three (3) diferent "Lite in The Fast Lano" tantasy weekend prizes will be awarded: a Grand Prix Motorcycle Race weekend, a Formula One or Indy Car Grand Prix weekend and an Ottshore Powerboat Race weekend. Each prize will include such transportation arrangements and other accommodations as may be necessary for two poople traveling together, including the sports selection. Applicable period for tantasy weekend arrangements shall be 4/1/90-12/31/90. Each winner will be offered the option of recelving $\$ 1.500$ cach instead ot the tantasy weekend for the Winner Selection: One wincer will be selected to each of the three dferent tontay Wind prizes by means of a series of random drevings to be conducted on 3/16/90 by
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# ENITOR'S notes 

Anew month, a new year, a new decade. When planning this issue, we decided to quit worrying about Commodore's financial situation, the 128 's demise, and the 64's loss of market to Nintendo. We decided to have a little fun. In our cover story," "80s Ups \& Downs" (page 16), we take a trip down memory lane with Commodore. Remember Commodore's Max Machine or its $\$ 60$ Digi-Drum synthesizer drum kit for the 64 ? How about the SX-100 portable? Or the Commodore TouchScreen? Whether you're a novice or a veteran user, you're bound to get a kick out of this retrospective of Commodore's notorious first decade.

If we're looking back, we're also looking ahead. "Future Computing: Neural Networks," the first installment in a three-part series, debuts this month (page 23). Neural computing, one of the hottest topics in contemporary computer research, is based on building computer models that emulate the human brain. It's fascinating stuff. But what does it have to do with the 64 ? Author Kevin Martin, a graphics programmer at Data General, has written several example programs for the 64 , which will appear in Parts 2 and 3. If Kevin's name is familiar, it's because he has written a number of popular Gazette applications and utilities over the years.

If you're wondering how the 64 might fare in the 1990s, don't bother with Fred D'Ignazio's column this month. In "D'Iversions" (page 20), Fred altogether skips the nineties and looks at the 64 as a multimedia machine in the twenty-first century. He contends that the 64 has great potential as a catalyst for a multimedia workstation with desktop video, slide shows, and music. And, as usual, Fred asks for your opinions.

We have a variety of thought-provoking topics in this issue, and we haven't left out the programmers. If you consider yourself a 128 or 64 hacker, check out Randy Thompson's challenge in his "Programmer's Page" column (page 11). He presents a programming problem and then takes it upon himself to offer a cash reward for the best solution. Randy didn't check this out with anyone here at the office first, so the winner will be getting a personal check or money order directly from the columnist. (Just kidding, Randy.)

Our Editor's Choice programs this month are worth a close look. We have a stellar arcade-style game for the 64 in Royal Rescue and an excellent utility for 1581 disk drive users. 1581 FastLoader gives both 64 and 128 users lightning-fast data transfer rates (up to nine times faster than the standard Kernal load routine) plus the true storage capacity of the 1581. The final Editor's Choice selection is Screen Grabber, this month's "GEOS Column" program. This topnotch desk accessory is designed for both GEOS and GEOS 128 users.

We have more exciting plans for our 1990 issues, so stay with us. You'll be glad you did.


Lance Elko
Associate Publisher/Editorial
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Associate Publisher
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New England \& Mid-Atlantic: Bernard J. Theobald, Jr. (201) 909.7553. Kathleen Ingram (919) 275-9809.

Midwest \& Southwest. Jerry Thompson, Lucile Dennis (312) $726-6047$ [Chicago): (713) 731-2605 [Texas]: (303) 595-9299 (Coloradol: (415) 348-8222 [California].
West, Northwest, \& British Columbia: Jerry Thompson (415) 348-8222; Lucille Dennis (415) 878-4905
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## feetlhack

Do you have a question or a problem? Have you discovered something that could help other Commodore users? We want to hear from you. Write to Gazette Feedback, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We regret that, due to the volume of mail received, we cannot respond individually to programming questions.

## One-Liners

I would like for my programs to show only a SYS command when I list them. Several of the programs in your magazine contain only one line when they're listed (for example, 10 SYS2061). How do the authors do this?

Paul Belt<br>Franklin, MA

The programs you mention look like they contain only one line of BASIC because they're written in machine language. Tite authors of these programs assembled the BASIC line 10 SYS2061 at the beginning of their code so that the programs run as if they were written in BASIC. The SYS2061 command actually executes the machine language program that follows the line of BASIC.

## 80-Column Slow POKE?

I'm in need of an 80 -column screenblanking routine for the 128 . I use my 128 at work to do a number of complex mathematical calculations using data received from an analytical instrument. I've heard that if I were to disable the screen, the time for computations would decrease. Is this true?

Ron Horinek
Phillipsburg, KS
This is true only for the 40-column mode. The 128's microprocessor can operate at two speeds, 1 MHz or 2 MHz . You can select the $2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock speed, generally known as fast mode, by entering BASIC's FAST command. Entering the SLOW command returns the 128 to its normal operating speed.

The VIC-II chip, which handles video output for the 40 -column screen, can only run at 1 MHz , whereas the VDC (Video Display Controller) chip, which supplies the video for the 80 -column screen, is capable of operating at the 2 MHz rate. Because of this, only the $80-$
column screen is usable in fast mode; the VIC-II chip simply can't keep up.

In your case, if your 128 is running in fast mode and you're using the 80 -column display, your computer is operating at its maximum speed. On the other hand, if you must use a 40-column display, there are several ways to speed up your programs. In 128 mode, execute a FAST command prior to your calculations. This blanks the 40-column screen while the computer runs at 2 MHz . When your calculations have finished, restore the screen display by executing a SLOW command.

The $2-\mathrm{MHz}$ clock speed is also available from 64 mode on the 128. If you're in 64 mode, use the following commands to blank the screen and speed up calculations:

## POKE53265,PEEK(53265)AND239:POKE 53296,1:REM FAST

Enter the command line below to restore the screen and return the microprocessor to its normal speed:

## POKE53265,PEEK(53265)OR16:POKE 53296,0:REM SLOW

Furthermore, if you blank the screen on a normal 64, the computer runs slightly faster since it no longer has to update the video display. To blank the screen on a 64, enter the command

## POKE53265,PEEK(53265)AND239

and

## POKE53265,PEEK(53265)OR16

to restore the screen.

## A Gazette Index Disk Modification

I've found the Gazette 5-Year Index disk very useful. I've changed the default settings to drive number 9 and mouse control. In addition, I've revised program NT to load from drive 9. To complete the modifications, I'd like to revise the INDEX program so that it reads the mouse in joystick port 1, because this is where the mouse is connected for use in GEOS. Could you please let me know what POKEs are necessary to make this change?
J. Hugh Hulse

Burnaby, B.C., Canada
Before modifying any of the programs on the index disk, make a backup copy of the disk. Then, to make port 1 active and to save the new INDEX file to disk, place the backup disk in the drive and enter the fol-
lowing commands in direct mode (without line numbers):

## LOAD"INDEX", 8 <br> POKE 11258,1:POKE 16497,1:POKE <br> 16623,1:POKE 16720,1 <br> OPEN 15,8,15,"S0:INDEX":CLOSE 15 <br> SAVE"INDEX", 8

To run the modified program, enter LOAD"BOOT",8,1. You'll notice that there are a couple of quirks associated with using a port 1 mouse. First, the cursor in Edit mode flashes rapidly. Second, it's a little difficult to edit entries because port 1 interferes with keyboard input.

## 64-to-128 Program Conversions

I'm trying to convert a BASIC program on the 64 to the 128 . There are some PEEKs, POKEs, and SYSs in the program that I'm not sure how to translate. For instance, what would be the equivalent of the following line on the 128 ?

## 100 POKE 781,LN:SYS 59903

What books can I get to aid in these conversions? Any information you could give me would be most helpful.

William Kempert
Woodstock, Ont., Canada
The best approach to translating BASIC programs like these is to place a STOP command at various points in your program. Then, try to determine what each PEEK, POKE, or SYS actually does. A memory map of the respective computer is invaluable in this process. In some cases, instead of accessing a machine language routine in ROM, you may find that you can accomplish a particular task with one or more BASIC commands, especially considering the 128 's extensive BASIC. Some books you may wish to consider are Mapping the Commodore 64 and 64C, from COMPUTE! Books, and Anatomy of the Commodore 64, 128 Internals, and BASIC 7.0 Internals, from Abacus Books.

As for your line 100: POKE 781,LN places the line number $L N$ in the storage area for the X register, and SYS 59903 calls a routine which clears the screen line that's currently in X. On the 128, the equivalent line would be

## 100 POKE 7,LN:SYS 50341

The routine at location 50341 performs the line-clearing operation on whichever display, 40 - or 80 -column, is currently active.

# IETIERS to the elitior 

## Barking Up the Wrong Tree

I've learned that there is a copiers' guild in Indianapolis, but I haven't been able to find its name. Do you know of any there? If not, are there any around Chicago or the St. Louis area?

Andy Stocker
Mt. Vernon, IN
Sorry, Andy, we don't know of any copiers' guild in Indiana (or Chicago or St. Louis). And if we did, we wouldn't tell. We take a strong stance against illegal copying of software and any form of piracy.

## Epyx's Exit

My son ruined my Monster Movie game disk from Epyx. I tried to reach Epyx, but I don't have the correct address. Can you give me the right address?

Earl Tanner Jr.
Lafayette, LA
Epyx, one of the eighties' most prolific entertainment software publishers, laid off most of its staff last September. Whoever's left at Epyx will reportedly be developing cartridges for dedicated videogame machines. We've heard that current Epyx titles will be marketed through December 31, 1989. By the way, we've had no success getting anyone at Epyx on the phone. If you'd like to write Epyx, we suggest you try this address: Epyx Software, P.O. Box 8020, 600 Galveston Drive, Redwood City, California 94063.

## Rows and Columns

What are spreadsheets? What are they used for? I have a 128 and I use GEOS. Does Berkeley Softworks have a spreadsheet for GEOS?

Alan C. Judd
Durham, NC
In basic terms, a spreadsheet is a twodimensional grid, or matrix, that contains boxes in which you can put information, usually numbers. Here's a simple example of how you might use one: Enter a list of your monthly budget items (mortgage payment, car payment, phone, food, and so on) in the leftmost column. Type in the amounts you expect to pay next month in the column to the right, and then type numbers for the subsequent month in the next column to the right, and so on. Choose a box, or cell, at the bottom of the list (call it Total) to hold the sum of all the numbers in a single column. When a bud-
get item changes (say you budgeted $\$ 300$ for food and you actually spend \$390), type in the new figure and watch your total change. You can also set up your spreadsheet to carry totals across rows (in this example, you could carry a running total of the amount spent on groceries for three months, six months, a year, or whatever you choose). When you understand the instant what-if scenarios that a spreadsheet can create (What if I save \$200 a month? What's left over if I buy a new car with a monthly payment of \$300?), you can see why they are musthave tools for businesses, especially in financial and accounting areas. Almost all commercial spreadsheet programs include examples and complete explanations.

Berkeley Softworks' geoCalc is a fine spreadsheet that runs under GEOS128. It is currently available.

## Book Biz

I remember when you folks used to advertise your books for the 64 . What's happened to them all? Could you please publish a list of books you still have and tell me how to order them?

Allan Bell
St. Maries, ID
For years, COMPUTE! Publications included COMPUTE! Books. In early 1988, the book company became totally separate from our magazine publications group. COMPUTE! Books now carries four titles for the 64: Commodore 64 Games for Kids (\$12.95), by Clark and Kathy H. Kidd; Machine Language Routines for the Commodore 128 and 64 (\$18.95), by Todd D. Heimarck and Patrick G. Parrish (a companion disk including all programs in the book is available for an additional \$12.95); Mapping the Commodore 64 and 64C (\$18.95), by Sheldon Leemon; and Music System for the Commodore 128 and 64 (\$24.95), a book/disk combo by Craig Chamberlain that features the Enhanced Sidplayer, probably the most popular music player and editor ever designed for the 128/64.

These books may be ordered from The Chilton Book Company, One Chilton Way, Radnor, Pennsylvania 19089 (Attention: Customer Service Department). In addition to the price of the book you order, enclose $\$ 2.00$ for shipping and handling, plus $\$ 0.50$ for each additional book in the same order, and the appropriate sales tax for the state in which you reside.

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# horimns 

## What Are They Up To?

## Rhett Anderson

"Horizons" is sometimes frustrating to write. Take this month's column, for example. Try as I might, I was unable to weave the story of how my cat let eight bees into my apartment this past weekend.

Instead of that story (which really gets exciting toward the end because I'm allergic to bee stings), I had to settle for something just a bit more tame: font technology and computer graphics.

Font technology is a big story in the mainstream computer world, largely because of the personalities involved in a recent dispute over the future of how text is displayed and printed in current and future computers.

As is the case with most good computer stories, Steve Jobs and Bill Gates are involved. Steve Jobs is one of the cofounders of Apple and the founder of NeXT. Bill Gates heads Microsoft, supplier of MS-DOS and the BASIC languages built into just about every make and model of personal computer, including your 64 or 128.

Here's the background to the story. (Breathe now.) Steve Jobs used the language PostScript in the Apple LaserWriter. PostScript is written by Adobe. Desktop publishing went though the roof, taking Apple and Adobe with it. Every manufacturer that used PostScript in its printers paid large royalties to Adobe. Adobe's competitors tried to clone PostScript but didn't have much success. Meanwhile, Apple sued Microsoft for copying its desktop interface for Presentation Manager. Jobs used PostScript in his NeXT computer's laser printer and on its screen.

And here are last week's developments. (Breathe again.) Apple announced that Microsoft will be supporting its new font technology (code-named Royal) in exchange for Microsoft's PostScript clone. Adobe's John Warnick got nasty, then said he will release the specifications for the "hints" that Adobe uses to improve the quality of scaled fonts. Jobs (as you might expect) said that Apple and Microsoft are making a huge mistake.

My favorite part is where Apple sues Microsoft and then joins up with them. Capitalism makes for strange bedfellows.

The story isn't easy to follow, espe-
cially as I presented it here, but it makes a little more sense if you understand fonts and what they're all about.

## About Fonts

The Commodore 64 is one of the many computers that has a character generator built into its video hardware. All other 8 -bit computers (I like to include the IBM PC in this group) use this technique. The advantage is speed. To put a character on the screen, just place a single number into video memory.

On more powerful computers like the Mac, Amiga, and NeXT , the display is entirely pixel-based. In other words, the system software has to "draw" each character onto the screen. This approach is slower, but it leads to some nice-looking displays. For instance, you can use proportional fonts. That's how GEOS works on the 64 -by using the hi-res screen instead of a text screen.

The problem with bitmap fonts is that they can't be enlarged or shrunk very well. If you enlarge an $8 \times 8$ pixel character, it will still look like an $8 \times 8$ pixel character. If you shrink it, critical parts of the letters will disappear.

The solution is outline fonts, fonts which consist of letters made up of straight lines and curves. Take a close look at the letters on this page. Can you see the dots that make up the letters? Not without a microscope. The letters are made up of line segments and curves and are output on a very-high-resolution typesetter. The typesetter has much higher resolution than a PostScript laser printer, but it works in much the same way.

Odds are that you'll never see outline fonts on the 64. It's just not practical. But there's no reason that you couldn't hook up the 64 to a PostScript laser printer and substitute the printer's built-in fonts for your onscreen fonts.

## High-End Graphics

Another thing you'll probably never see on the 64 is a high-quality raytracing program. A ray tracing is a graphic that traces a light ray from every pixel on the screen out into a 3-D model of the real (or unreal) world. If the ray hits something blue, the pixel will be blue. If the ray hits something red, it will be red. The ray may bounce off metallic surfaces or move through glass surfaces.

The 64 could do the calculations, though not very fast. The problem is that the 64 just doesn't have the resolution to make a realistic image. Worseit has only 16 colors, and those colors cannot be changed.

If you're interested in realistic computer graphics, there's a new book that should be of interest to you. It's called Visualization: The Second Computer Revolution by Richard Mark Friedhoff and William Benzon. It's from Abrams and costs $\$ 49.95$. It has some amazing computer graphics. As a bonus, the text is interesting, if you'd like to know how human vision works.

The book shows how various shading algorithms work (including Lambert, Gouraud, and Phong shading). It also shows examples of texture mapping, bump mapping, and ray tracing. Unfortunately, the algorithms themselves are not given; this is disappointing to the programmers among us.

Some of the graphics are presented as stereo pairs, which means that if you can cross your eyes without becoming nauseous, you're in for a real treat.

## Down to Earth

So what is this column all about? Maybe it's about looking outside of our everyday world to see what's going on somewhere else. Maybe a programmer will be inspired to stretch the 64 into doing outline fonts or ray tracing. It wouldn't be the first time that a programmer has brought an idea from the so-called high end to the so-called low end.

But I'd like nonprogrammers to think about the high end, too. Computers are being used to make movies, TV commercials, magazines, and much, much more. No single computer is good at everything. The 64 has its limitations, after all. It's helpful to look up occasionally and see what other computers are being used for. And after all, I suppose that's what "Horizons" is all about. If Commodore decided to make a new 64 with a hi-res screen and a lot of colors, you could see whole new kinds of programs appear.

By the way, if you read last month's "Horizons," you may be interested to know that I received several more suggestions (each one unique) as to who was the first to discover the properties of the sums of consecutive numbers. The world may never know. $\mathbf{i}$

# Two Odd Ideas 

## Randy Thompson

"The Programmer's Page" is interested in your programming tips and tricks. Send all submissions to The Programmer's Page, COMPUTE!'s Gazette, P.O. Box 5406, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403. We'll pay \$25-\$50 for each tip we publish.

Did you know that there's 4 K of RAM hidden beneath the 64 's hardware registers? Or that with some Commodore printers you can print disk-based text files while the disk drive and printer are completely disconnected from your computer?

The following is a list of interesting, if not useful, facts about the 64 and its peripherals. It's the type of information that you may have heard at one time or another, thought Gee, that's neat, and then quickly forgot because there was no obvious application for such a strange feature.

Tips like these can be quite valuable in certain situations, however, so take a close look and see what you can find. There's bound to be something here to pique your imagination. After all, such arcane pieces of hacking trivia are often the sparks that ignite great new programming ideas.

## Rarely Used RAM

Just like BASIC and Kernal ROM, hardware locations 53248-57343 (\$D000\$DFFF) hide a block of RAM which can be switched in and out by POKEing memory location 1. (Note: The video chip always sees this memory as character ROM.) Because activating this RAM blocks access to the VIC II chip, SID chip, CIA chips, and even BASIC and Kernal ROM, this is undoubtedly the most unused area of RAM found on the 64 .

To switch in the \$D000-\$DFFF RAM, store a 52 (\$34) into location 1. This turns the 64 into an all-RAM machine. Every single byte of memory, from $\$ 0000$ all the way up to $\$$ FFFF, becomes random access memory (this is when your 64 truly becomes a 64 K computer). Because the 64 's operating system relies heavily on the use of ROM routines and I/O chips, you can't execute this POKE from BASIC and get away with it-your computer will lock up. Using the following instructions,
however, you can perform this operation from machine language:
SEI
LDA \#\$34
STA \$01
After feeding this code to your 64, you can access all of the RAM that the computer has to offer. Note that interrupts must be disabled before the RAM is switched in. If they aren't, the 64 attempts to call interrupt routines that no longer exist. And remember, after this RAM is in place, you lose all access to chip registers and ROM routines. You're completely on your own; you can't even change the border color, make a sound, or read a key from the keyboard.

To return the computer to normal, use these instructions:

```
LDA \#\$37
STA \$01
CLI
```

The most obvious use for this RAM would be for data storage. Personally, I'd like to see someone execute program code here, although I'm still trying to think up practical reasons why anyone should do so. How about you? Do you have any ideas?

## Computerless Printing

Because of the way Commodore peripherals communicate via the serial bus, you can print disk-based text files while the disk drive and printer are completely disconnected from your computer. When the computer wants a device to receive data, it sends that device a LISTEN command. When the computer wants a device to transmit data, it sends that device a TALK command. By sending the printer a LISTEN and the disk drive a TALK, you can get your peripherals to communicate with each other, without having to use the computer as a translator.

For example, the following program prints text files from disk without tying up your computer's microprocessor. In fact, once the initial TALK and LISTEN commands have been sent, you can unplug the disk drive and printer from the computer and the file will continue to print. (Of course, the disk drive and printer must remain connected to each other.)

By default, this program uses locations 49152-49218. The program is
completely relocatable, however. To move its starting address, simply change the value assigned to the variable SA in line 110 . You might try location 828, the 64 's cassette buffer. At 67 bytes, this routine is small enough to fit almost anywhere.

```
SR 10| REM PRINT SPOOLER
PP 110 SA=49152
HQ 120 FOR A=SA TO SA+66
BS 130 READ D:POKE A,D
MM 140 NEXT
SE 150 DATA 32,121,0,240,59,32
    ,231,255
CC 160 DATA 32,212,225,165,183
    ,240,49,169
KR 170 DATA 1,160,2,32,186,255
                ,32,192
KE 180 DATA 255,169,0,32,189,2
        55,169,2
AM 190 DATA 162,4,160,7,32,186
        ,255,32
ER 200 DATA 192,255,162,2,32,2
        01,255,162
PJ 210 DATA 1,32,198,255,32,15
        1,238,169
XJ 220 DATA }\emptyset,133,153,169,3,1
        3,154,96
AK 230 DATA 76,8,175
```

To use this program, type it in, run it, and then execute a SYS 49152 "filename",device\# where filename is the name of the sequential ASCII file and device\# is the device number of your disk drive (usually 8 or 9 ). The disk drive will whir and the printer should start printing the specified file.

This routine has a couple of quirks, as you'll find out if you run it. First, the disk drive doesn't know when it has finished with its task, so it keeps spinning happily along until you enter the command CLOSE 1. Second, it only works with certain printers. To check whether it works with your printer, you'll have to type in the program, run it, and see what happens.

Now here's a challenge. I'd like to see this technique expanded on, and most of all, I'd like to see it work on all printers. So if any of you adventuresome programmers can get this computerindependent, file-printing routine to work on all Commodore-compatible printers, send it to me at the address listed above and I'll check it out. If it works, I'll print the program here and mail you a check for $\$ 50$. Get it to work with all printers on both the 64 and 128, and I'll send you $\$ 75$. So break out your assembler and your programming manualsyou have a job to do.

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## Larry Cotton

Happy New Year! If you've been following this column for any length of time, you may realize that we've covered a lot of BASIC commands (almost 50 ), and that we've done a lot with them. How could there possibly be more? Well, there are.

This month, I'll begin a series on some of the lesser-known commands of the BASIC language. Although they may be used infrequently, these commands are both powerful and convenient. They are (in no particular order): SIN, COS, TAN, ATN, ABS, SGN, WAIT, POS, LOG, EXP, AND, and OR (and this still doesn't complete even the Commodore 64's basic BASIC!).

SIN, COS, TAN, and ATN are useful in solving certain math problemsespecially those that involve triangles and other geometric figures. In turn, solutions to these math problems are often required to draw high-resolution graphics images on the screen.

SIN, COS, TAN, and ATN are used to find lengths of sides and sizes of angles in certain triangles. There is nothing at all mysterious about these commands; they're quite easy to use, as we'll see. The computer, of course, does the hard part.

In order to use these BASIC functions (SIN, COS, TAN, and ATN), the particular triangle you're considering must contain a right ( 90 -degree) angle (or be able to be broken into smaller triangles that do). Figure 1 shows such a triangle-a right triangle. Without going into any great trigonometric detail, we first must become familiar with several terms, specifically, the labels for the sides and angles of this triangle.

## SOPH, CASH, and TOPA

To calculate any one thing about a triangle, you must know at least two other things besides the fact that one angle is 90 degrees. Let's say we know another angle is 40 degrees and one side is three inches. (Angles are commonly expressed in degrees in both the English and metric systems; lengths are usually expressed in inches, feet, yards, or miles in the United States and Great Britain, while most of the rest of the world expresses them in meters or fractions of meters.)

In Figure 1, we want to find the
length of one side (S); it's opposite the known angle and is thus called, appropriately enough, the opposite side. We also know the side adjacent to the known angle. It's called, not surprisingly , the adjacent side. (The long side, opposite the right angle, is unfortunately not called the long side, but rather the hypotenuse.)

Here are the three formulas that you may recall from math classes (past or present) which deal with angles of triangles:
SIN $X=$ opposite/hypotenuse
$\operatorname{COS} X=$ adjacent/hypotenuse
TAN $X=$ opposite/adjacent
where $X$ represents the angle. As you can see, SIN (which stands for, and is pronounced like, sine), COS (for cosine), and TAN (for tangent) are simply fractional representations, or ratios, of lengths of a triangle's sides. As a triangle gets larger or smaller while allowing the three angles to remain the same, the ratios of the lengths of the sides remain constant.

A memory aid to help in remembering these basic formulas are three acronyms: SOPH, CASH, and TOPA. The meanings of the acronyms are as follows:

[^1]
## Figure 1. A Right Triangle

TOPA (Tangent $=$ OPposite over Adjacent)

## Solving the Triangle

Getting back to our problem: Since we know the side adjacent to the 40-degree angle and are looking for the side opposite it, we use the third of the above formulas:

TAN $40=\mathrm{S} / 3$ (opposite side/adjacent side)

It's extremely important to choose the correct formula of the three, so stop right now and make sure you understand why we picked the third one. It wouldn't have worked to solve for sine because we don't know either the side opposite the 40 -degree angle or the hypotenuse. The cosine could have been used to find the hypotenuse-but not the opposite side.

Ready to move on? We want to determine S (which represents our unknown side's length) on the left side of the equation. I use cross-multiplication to achieve this (I'm a firm believer in shortcuts):

## TAN $40 / 1=\mathrm{S} / 3$

Multiplying $S$ by 1 is equal to TAN 40 times 3. Thus, S equals 3 times TAN 40 degrees. On most hand-held scientific calculators, to find the tangent of 40 degrees, just press 4 , and 0 , and then hit the TAN key. Unfortunately, we can not enter PRINT TAN 40 and press RE-


TURN on a computer. The computer works only in radians, unlike the calculator, which can usually handle either degrees or radians. (A radian is equal to $180 / \pi$ degrees.)

Here's a short program that converts angles from degrees to radians and then calculates the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle.

10 INPUT"ANGLE IN DEGREES";A $20 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{A} /(180 / \pi)$
30 PRINT"ANGLE IN RADIANS IS" R
40 PRINT"SIN OF"A"DEG. $=$ " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ SIN(R) 50 PRINT"COS OF"A"DEG. $=$ " $\operatorname{COS}(\mathrm{R})$ 60 PRINT"TAN OF"A"DEG. $=$ "TAN(R)

To calculate our unknown side $S$, we simply add one more line:

## 70 S $=3^{*}$ TAN(R):PRINT"SIDE S ="S"INCHES."

If we enter 40 at the input prompt, we now have a final answer of about 2.5 inches. Does this look like a logical length for side S? (I'm also a firm believer in checking to see whether an answer makes sense.)

## Use of Trig Functions in Graphics

In plotting points, or in drawing lines on a computer screen, we often use trigonometric functions (SIN, COS, TAN, ATN) to calculate angles. If a point is located at $(160,100)$ on a Commodore 64's high-resolution screen, it's 160 dots (or pixels) from the left edge and 100 pixels down from the top, or approximately in the center of the screen. The following are two of the first steps in plotting a line from that point to another point, say $(180,135)$. (See Figure 2.)

- Find the horizontal distance from one point to the other. In our example, it's $180-160$, or 20 pixels.
- Find the vertical distance from one point to the other. In our example, it's $135-100$, or 35 pixels.

Thus, we now have a triangle with two sides ( 20 and 35 pixels) and one angle ( 90 degrees). We should be able to calculate everything else about the triangle. If we want to know the lower angle (call it X), we should again use the TAN function:

TAN $X=$ opposite/adjacent
or
TAN $X=35 / 20=1.75$
We now know the angle's tangent, but not the angle itself. How do we determine the angle $X$ ? Use ATN (ArcTaNgent), which is actually the inverse of the tangent function. Enter this short program:
$10 \mathrm{H}=20: \mathrm{V}=35$
$20 \mathrm{R}=\operatorname{ATN}(\mathrm{V} / \mathrm{H}):$ REM ANGLE IN RADIANS

Figure 2. Plotting a Right Triangle on a 64 Screen


## $30 \mathrm{D}=\mathrm{R}^{*} 180 / \pi$ :REM ANGLE IN DEGREES <br> 40 PRINT"ANGLE IS"R"RADIANS" <br> 50 PRINT"OR"D"DEGREES"

To find the upper angle (call it Y ), we write
TAN $\mathrm{Y}=$ opposite/adjacent
or
TAN $\mathrm{Y}=20 / 35=0.5714$ (approximately)
Then change only line 20 in the above program as follows:
$20 \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{ATN}(\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{V})$
(Of course, you probably remember that the sum of the angles in a triangle equals 180 degrees. So, once you know angle $X$, you could easily determine angle $Y$ by mere subtraction.)

The length of the long side-the hypotenuse-can be found by using SIN or COS now that we know the angles. Try these. It can also be found without using any of the trig functions, since we know the two perpendicular sides' lengths. We use the Pythagorean Theorem, which says that the hypotenuse is equal to the square root of the sum of the squares of the two perpendicular sides. Translated into BASIC:
10 INPUT"HORIZONTAL SIDE";H
20 INPUT"VERTICAL SIDE";V
$30 \mathrm{SUM}=\mathrm{H} \dagger 2+\mathrm{V} \uparrow 2$
40 HYP $=$ SQR(SUM)
50 PRINT"HYPOTENUSE ="HYP
Recall that the up-arrow symbol (on the same key as the pi symbol) raises
any given number to a power. If we input 20 and 35 at the prompts, the computer squares them, yielding 400 and 1225 . Adding 400 and 1225 yields 1625. We then take the square root of 1625 to get 40.31 pixels, the length of a line closing the triangle. Try entering 3 and 4 at the prompts; then enter 5 and 12.

Actually, plotting these high-resolution lines is unfortunately beyond the scope of this column, but it's covered to some extent in the Commodore 64 Programmer's Reference Guide. Next month: More trig!

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## UPS \& DOWNS

## Mickey McLean

The personal computer industry has just come through its first decade. And what a wacky ten years it has been-a rollercoaster ride of steep peaks and deep valleys. Commodore's trip has been especially long and wild. As an early player-Commodore actually introduced the PET
( computer in the summer of 1977-Commodore wasn't a household name until the early 1980s, when the rest of the world discovered personal computing. Here's a nostalgic look at an astounding decade of Commodore innovations, laughs, and gaffes.

## WINTER

The VIC-20 is introduced at \$299. Personal computing for the masses is now possible, but there are problemsthe first units run too hot and radiation emission standards are not met.

## 1982

## WINTER

The Commodore Unimax or Max Machine is introduced. This $\$ 179.95$ game machine has a full-size bubblemembrane keyboard and uses the same processor chip, sound chip, video chip, Datassette recorder, joystick, paddles, and game cartridges as the soon-to-be-released 64. It is sold in Japan, but never makes it to the U.S.

## SPRING

The 1540 Single-Drive Floppy, long promised for the VIC, is released.

## SUMMER

Evolution becomes revolution with the Commodore 64. Its 16 -colors, eight sprites, 40 -column screen, and sophisticated sound (SID) chip dazzle the computing world. Introductory price is $\$ 595$.

Commodore announces the P-Series. The P128 (also called the $\mathrm{P}-500$ ) is to be a souped-up 64 with 128 K expandable to 896 K that sells for $\$ 995$.
1983

## WINTER

The Consumer Electronics Show becomes Commodore's main venue to introduce new computers and peripherals. At the January Las Vegas show, Commodore debuts the Commodore SX-100, a portable 64. Bundled with a black-and-white screen, the introductory price is $\$ 995$. A version with a color screen and two drives costs $\$ 1,295$. This machine is never released-although a later incarnation will become available. Commodore's early pre-PET business product, the hand-held calculator, is resurrected in the HHC-4 (HHC is an acronym for Hand-Held Computer). This calculator-style unit features a 24 -character liquid-crystal display and contains 4 K of RAM expandable to 16 K . Commodore sets the price at $\$ 199$ but never offers it for sale. Other products showing at CES include a plug-in synthesizer keyboard and a voice synthesizer, each listing for under $\$ 100$. Another music peripheral Commodore introduces is Digi-Drum, a three-pad synthesized drum kit that sells for $\$ 59.95$. A four-pen printer plotter for the 64 and VIC (\$199.95) and a 13 -inch color monitor (\$299.95) are also prominent. Commodore also shows an experimental prototype of the VIC- 20 with a Sony Watchman built into the keyboard.

Rumors spread about a price reduction of the 64 to $\$ 399$.

## SUMMER

After four years of covering Commodore computers in COMPUTE! magazine, COMPUTE! Publications launches a dedicated Commodore magazine, COMPUTE!'s Gazette. This magazine, which debuts in July, is an instant hit, tracking as one of the fastest growing magazines in publishing history.

At Summer CES, the redesigned P128 becomes the B128/256-80, a monochrome-display, 80-column business computer. Release date is set for 1984, but the machine never makes it. The SX-100 portable is renamed the Executive 64. It now includes a six-inch color monitor and sells for $\$ 995$.

Commodore announces that the wholesale cost of the 64 will be cut to $\$ 200$.

## FALL

Many new peripherals are released by Commodore: the Datassette, the 1525-E Printer, the 1515 Disk Drive, and the 1541 Disk Drive. Also debuting are the BMC Color Monitor and the Exactron Stringy Floppy, a high-speed cassette-based data storage device. Third-party software developers bring a flurry of new products for the rapidly growing market.

Commodore tops $\$ 1$ billion in sales. D


## WINTER

Gazette's January issue introduces SpeedScript, the soon-to-be-popular word processor for the VIC and 64.

At January CES, the Executive 64 is now known as the SX-64. This version, priced at $\$ 995$, features a built-in 5 inch color monitor and a $170 \mathrm{~K} 51 / 4$-inch disk drive. The biggest stirrings at CES center around the Commodore 264 and 364. The 264, which is to feature built-in applications software, 60 K of RAM, and 128 colors, is expected to be sold for under $\$ 500$. The 364 is reported to add built-in speech and 48 K of ROM. Other product introductions from Commodore include the 1703 Color Monitor, SFS 481 Fast Disk Drive for the 264 and 364, 1542 Disk Drive, a plastic screen overlay dubbed the Commodore TouchScreen, the Commodore Light Pen, and the Magic Voice Speech Module.

A scaled-down version ( 16 K ) of the 264 named the TED16 is introduced after CES with a price point under $\$ 100$.

In February, Commodore founder Jack Tramiel moves to Atari. Marshall Smith assumes the leadership role.

## SPRING

With the May issue, Gazette readers can now purchase each month's type-in programs on disk.

## SUMMER

The 264 is renamed the Plus/4. The TED-16 becomes the Commodore 16.

Commodore stops production of the VIC-20.
The 364 is shelved indefinitely.
At Summer CES, Commodore introduces the DPS 1101 daisywheel printer for the Plus/4 and the MPS 802 dotmatrix printer. The MPS 803 dot-matrix printer for the C16 is also displayed. The 1531 Cassette Unit makes an appearance. Also at CES is a group from the Amiga Corporation, quietly showing a prototype of a new machine code-named Lorraine.

In August, Commodore purchases the Amiga Corporation. Months later, Tramiel files suit on behalf of Atari over rights to the Amiga.


FALL
Commodore sells its Santa Clara manufacturing center and closes its Dallas Research and Development center.

Commodore announces the Educator 64 computer. Old PET casings are pulled out of warehouses, dusted off, and used to house the system. A built-in monochrome monitor is included.

Commodore's first MS-DOS machine, the PC10, came to the U.S. after it was already a proven success in Europe and Canada.

## 19855

## WINTER



Commodore introduces the 1551 Disk Drive, originally announced as the SFS 481 for the Plus/4. The 1551 is not compatible with the 64 .

Buzzing at Winter CES centers on the introduction of the Commodore 128. Commodore announces that this $80-$ column computer will sell for less than $\$ 300$. For the third time in as many years, Commodore attempts to market a portable computer. The under- $\$ 600$ Commodore LCD laptop computer features built-in software, a modem, and a flip-top screen. It never hits the market. Other CES product announcements include the 1571 Disk Drive, 1901 Monochrome Monitor, 1902 RGBI/ Composite Monitor, Commodore Mouse, and 1670 Modem. Commodore also announces the formation of a national service network that includes 160 RCA service centers, 800 Sears stores, and 1300 other locations.

Pepsi Cola executive Thomas Rattigan replaces Marshall Smith as Commodore president.

## SUMMER

Commodore jumps on the PC-compatible bandwagon by announcing availability in the U.S. for the PC10 and PC20, both proven successes in Europe and Canada. The UNIX-based Commodore 900 Business Computer is also introduced.

Commodore's booth at Summer CES features the 1572 Disk Drive, MPS 1000 Printer, 1670 Modem, and Commodore Mouse Controller. Third-party software developers pledge to support the 128 .

## HAVEN'T I SEEN YOU BEFORE?

Commodore usually announces its newest products at the Winter and Summer Consumer Electronics Shows. Many of these products made their debut more than once.

- Commodore attempted several times to market a portable computer. The first of these was the SX-100, which was renamed the Executive 64 a year later. Six months after that, it was rechristened the SX-64. The following year the SX-64 was ditched and the Commodore LCD with a flip-top screen made its debut. The SX-64 was the only model to actually make it to the marketplace.
- The Plus/4 began its life as the Commodore 264, while a scaled-down version of the 264 started out as the TED 16 and was later reintroduced as the Commodore 16.
- The planned P128, a souped-up 64, later became the P-500, and then was reworked as the B128/256-80, a monochrome business computer.
- A strange reincarnation involved the inner workings of a 64 placed inside the outer casing of a PET. This was known as the Educator 64.
- The original 64 took on a new, sleeker exterior and became known as the 64C; the 1541 Disk Drive, which became the 1541C, was also cosmetically changed.
- The 128D was actually a rerelease of the European version of the 128. It was not originally released in the U.S. because the FCC at that time would not approve the computer's configuration.


## I COULDA BEEN A CONTENDA

Commodore always had the best of intentions to actually release the products announced at CES, but many were only prototypes and never made it to store shelves.

Like all personal computer companies, Commodore now faces stiff competition from game-machine makers. Most people do not remember that Commodore had a game machine of its own. The Max Machine (sometimes known as the Unimax) was patterned after the 64 but was sold only in Japan.

Commodore, known for hand-held calculators before entering the computer arena, announced but did not release the HHC-4. Like many of the hand-helds being released today, the HHC-4 could exchange data with personal computers, in this case, the 64 and VIC-20.

The Commodore 364 was mostly talk and was patterned after the 264 (or Plus/4). It would feature built-in speech and 48 K of ROM. It was scrapped completely a year after Commodore's initial announcement.

The portable SX-100, Executive 64, and Commodore LCD never made it, although the SX-64 portable had modest success. It's now regarded as a collector's item.

## 19886

## SPRING

Berkeley Softworks reenergizes the 64 with the introduction of GEOS.

Commodore lays off 140 workers at its West Chester, Pennsylvania, headquarters.

## SUMMER

Commodore returns to Summer CES armed with the new-look 64C and confidence bolstered by the popularity of GEOS. Commodore announces the bundling of GEOS with the 64C. Other products on display include the 1541C Disk Drive (a new color-coordinated version of the 1541 to match the 64 C ) and the 1802 Monitor with an 80 -column monochrome mode. The Amiga, now positioned by Commodore as a business computer, is conspicuously absent from the show.

## FALL

Commodore reveals losses totaling $\$ 127.9$ million for fiscal 1986.

## 19887

## WINTER

Commodore changes its marketing course and brings the Amiga 500 and 2000 to Winter CES. The Commodore 128D, with detached keyboard and built-in 1571 disk drive, makes its U.S. debut. Other new Commodore products include the $\$ 3991581$ Disk Drive, which handles $31 / 2$-inch disks, and the $\$ 1291764$ RAM Expansion Module. Commodore extends its PC line with the PC101 and the PC10-2.

## SPRING

SpeedScript 3.2 is featured in the May issue of Gazette.

## FALL

Max Toy replaces Thomas Rattigan as president of Commodore.

Commodore announces profits of $\$ 28.6$ million for fiscal 1987.


## SPRING



Commodore's MS-DOS line extends with the introduction of the Commodore Colt.

## SUMMER

GEOS 2.0 is introduced at Summer CES.
FALL
Commodore introduces the Amiga 2000HD and 2500.
1988.9)

## WINTER

Commodore returns to CES with its complete line of Amigas and new PC compatibles.

## SPRING

Max Toy resigns, and Harold Copperman is lured away from Apple to replace him.


Commodore announces plans to reassert itself in the education market, with an emphasis on its Amiga line.

## SUMMER

Rumors of the 128's death are confirmed in July.

## FALL

The Amiga 500 is mass-marketed through outlets such as Sears.

Computer of the 21st Century

## Fred D'Ignazio

This month, we'll take a break from the Great Commodore vs. Nintendo Debate. I'm still getting dozens of letters (sometimes daily!). We'll leave the debate for now and talk about a surprise subject: the 64 as a computer of the future.

## The Buzzword of the 1990s

This past Tuesday, I was in Flint, Michigan, teaching a workshop for the Michigan Department of Education. The subject of the workshop was multimedia.

Multimedia is the buzzword of the 1990 s. It means being able to hook up all kinds of other electronic gadgets to your computer-things like video cameras, VCRs, musical keyboards, videodiscs, audio compact discs, CD-ROM players, and so on.

By the time you've finished plugging everything in, your computer bears little resemblance to the familiar machine you once used to play adventure games, do word processing, or sign on to a bulletin board.

A "multimedia computer" can do all these things. But it can also display lifelike, color photos, and full-motion video; play high-fidelity music, voices, and sound effects; and run colorful, animated slide shows.

Maybe it's the Nintendo of the twenty-first century!

## Commodore's Contender

The computer I use to conduct multimedia workshops is the Amiga. The Amiga is an obvious choice, given its high-quality graphics and sound, its multitasking capabilities, and the large number of hardware and software products that link the computer to video and to electronic music.

Commodore has recently been emphasizing the Amiga's abilities as a multimedia workstation in schools. At the National Educational Computing Conference (NECC) held in Boston last June, the entire Commodore booth was devoted to multimedia applications. Cartoons, video, graphics, and electronic music poured from the Amiga computers sitting around the booth.

You could create Hollywood-style special effects-lights, cameras, ac-tion-on a desktop, all on an Amiga computer. It was, to say the least, very impressive.

## Surprise, Surprise!

The Amiga is clearly Commodore's multimedia computer of choice. If Nintendo survives the 1990s (see my November column, "The Death of Nintendo"), it will probably have a battle on its hands with the Amiga.

## "What sort of computer do

 you use?" I asked, certain I'd hear him talk about his Mac or his Compaq 386. "This computer right here," he said quietly, pointing at the meeklittle 64 sitting on the<br>desktop.

But wait. Maybe there's another contender, a computer so modest, so humble, so inexpensive that no one has realized its true potential. No one has taken it seriously as a multimedia machine, but it's a computer that could launch us into the twenty-first century.

Enter the Commodore 64.
When my workshop began, I demonstrated the Amiga as the "multimedia platform of the 1990s." I stressed that, to do real multimedia, a computer had to have a high-speed CPU, incredible memory, and a hard disk with at least 20 million bytes of storage.

At that point, a teacher raised his hand. "I don't mean to disagree with what you've told us, Mr. D'Ignazio," he said politely. "But I've been working on multimedia projects with my students for an entire year, and we haven't been using an Amiga.'
"What sort of computer do you use?'" I asked, certain that I'd hear him tell me about his Apple Macintosh or his Compaq 386.
"This computer right here," he said quietly, pointing at the meek little 64 sitting on the desktop. "With my trusty 64 and a $\$ 29.95$ program (Home Video Producer from Epyx), my students and I can make desktop videos with graphics, sound effects, and animation. And when we want to really spice
things up, we use the SAM speech synthesizer. I think that a real multimedia computer of the future should be able to talk to you!"

Everyone in the class was in shock. We gathered around the 64 and watched the teacher as he hooked the computer to a VCR with a simple video dub cable from the monitor jack on the 64 to the VIDEO IN jack on the back of the VCR.

He showed us how he created fancy video titles, credits, and animations on the 64 and transferred them to a blank videotape on the VCR just by pressing the VCR's record button. He used his 64 to play music and generate speech, and he transferred these sound effects to the VCR through the VCR's AUDIO IN jack.

We watched homemade desktop videos, colorful electronic slide shows, and students' music videos, all created with the help of a lowly 64 .

## A New Debate

So, readers, what do you think? What features should a multimedia computer have? And which computer do you think will carry us into the twenty-first century?

The Amiga is a high-performance workhorse, but the 64 has some things going for it, too, including its low cost, its ingenious developers, and its incredible versatility. Which will survive? Write to

## Fred D'Ignazio

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## Future <br> Computing



# Neural <br> Networks 

Part 1
Kevin E. Martin

This month we debut the first in a three-part series on neural networks, probably the most promising line of AI (Artificial Intelligence) research today. Author Kevin E. Martin, currently working on graphics development at Data General, is best known to Gazette readers as the author of several popular utilities and applications, including SpeedCalc, Screen-80, MiniFiler, and X-BASIC.

Someday, computers will be able to speak, hear, see, and maybe even think. Of course, we're a long way from that day. Today, researchers are trying to discover the workings of the human brain by building computer models similar to structures that are thought to exist in the brain. These structures are called neural networks. The search has spawned a new science, neural computing, and we're just now beginning to see some significant advances within this field.

To understand tomorrow's computers, you'll need to understand what we know about the brain today. The most basic structure of the brain is the neuron (see the illustration on the preceding page). Neurons are connected in a complex structure which allows each and every one of us to think. No one knows exactly how the neurons are interconnected, but nearly all cognitive scientists agree that the power of the brain lies in the way that the neurons are interconnected.

The neuron is made up of a cell body, several dendrites extruding from the cell body, and a single axon (which is much longer than the dendritic connections). The way most of these cells communicate to others is by sending an electric pulse down the axon and transmitting it to other cells that have dendrites near the active axon. The region where the chemical interaction takes place is called a synapse. When one cell transmits its pulse across the synapse to the another cell's dendrites, an electric potential builds up in the second cell. Once this reaches a certain threshold, a pulse is sent down the second cell's axon to yet another cell's dendrites. This is the process by which the neurons in the brain communicate.

Neural communication is fascinating, but we still haven't discussed the brain's most amazing quality-its ability to learn. In 1949, Donald O. Hebb proposed a technique by which the brain could learn, and it is now commonly known as the Hebb synapse. It can be described as a modification of the strengths of the connections between two cells, but Hebb himself described it best: "When an axion of cell A is near enough to excite a cell B and repeatedly or persistently takes part in firing it,
some growth process or metabolic change takes place in one or both cells such that A's efficiency, as one of the cells firing B, is increased."

How close are we to building an electronic brain? Today's technology does allow us to build computers that have the size and complexity of the brain. Computers are made from silicon chips which function at nearly 100,000 times the speed of neurons. You might conclude that the computer would be that much faster and more powerful than a human, but even the fastest digital computer of today cannot tell the difference between an arm and a leg. Although we may have the technology to build a silicon brain, we do not know how to organize the elements of the neural computer to yield intelligence.

The field of neural computing deals with building computer models of the organizational features thought to exist in the brain. How can a brain be modeled? This is an extremely complex question, but when you choose a neural network as a model for the brain, the question can be broken down into two much more manageable problems: First, what structure should be used in the neural network? Second, what algorithm should be used to implement learning?

Many types of neural network models have been developed over the past several years. Most fit into three broad categories: associator networks, optimizing networks, and self-organizing networks. The associator will learn to associate an input and an output pattern so that when you present the network with the input pattern, it will return the correct output pattern. One example of an associator is discussed in the accompanying sidebar, "The Linear Associator."

Optimizing neural networks are used in problems in which an optimum solution is desired, and no easy algorithm exists. This neural network architecture was first explored by physicist J. J. Hopfield in 1982. This type of neural network deals with ideas taken from statistical physics, simulated annealing, and thermodynamics. The basic idea is to minimize the energy in the system. First, introduce a parameter into the neural network for temperature and start the network out at a high temperature. This causes the processing elements (PEs) to

fire rapidly. Then, slowly cool the network down until it settles into a solution.

Self-organizing neural networks are much closer to the organizational principle thought to exist in the human brain. Our brain begins in a random state, and as we learn more and more about the world and its complex interrelationships, our brain begins to organize itself in a very structured way. No two brains are exactly alike, but generally they have the same organization. The self-organizing neural networks start from a random state and lowly organize themselves into a very structured attern.

The LA neural network described in the sidebar learns to associate patterns of inputs and outputs, but there are limitations. Only certain inputs are learnable by the LA. Unfortunately, the number of these inputs it can learn is limited to the number of PEs in the input layer. So, even though you may have five PEs in the first layer and you can present 32 different input patterns to these five PEs, you still can make the network learn only five patterns.

A solution to the problem is found in another type of associating neural network, back propagation. This architecture is the most commonly used neural network today, and we'll discuss it in Part 2. G


Processing Elements (PEs) and connections in a simple Linear Associator (LA).
layer 1

| $a$ | $b$ | $c$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $d$ | $e$ | $f$ |

The connection matrix represents the strengths of the connections between PEs in the LA.

## The Linear Associator

Let's take a quick look at the linear associator (LA), a simple neural network used to associate inputs and outputs through a single layer of connections.

Although most neural networks have very different structures, some similarities can be found:

- A set of processing elements (PEs)
- A connection matrix containing the weights of each connection between any two PEs
- The level of activation
- The learning and retrieval phases
- An input vector
- An output vector

In a linear associator, each processing element (PE)-represented in the diagram by a circle with a number inside of it-corresponds to the body of the neuron, or in some cases, each PE corresponds to a group of neurons collectively working together. Each PE represents some concept in the real world. Maybe a word, a letter, or even a single pixel in a grid where pictures of letters are presented. The PEs are divided into separate groups, or layers, and they are numbered in order by layers. The lines connecting the PEs of different layers correspond to the axon connections between neurons, and these connections are stored in the connection matrix.

When two PEs from different layers are connected, the strength, or weight, of the connection between them is stored in the connection matrix. The connection matrix is used to determine how to propagate signals between layers. The signal starts in the layer listed on top of the connection matrix and propagates to the layer listed along the side of the matrix. In this LA, the signal starts in layer 1 and goes to layer 2. Normally, the signal moves from a layer with a lower number to a layer with a higher number. This is not the case in all neural networks, but it generally holds true.

The weight of a connection is normally denoted by a number. If the connection is excitatory (that is, if the PE in the first layer excites the PE in the second layer), the weight of the connection is positive. If the connection is inhibitory (that is, if the PE in the first layer inhibits the PE in the second layer), the weight is negative. In the LA (and most other neural networks), you need to have both excitatory and inhibitory connections between PEs.

Every PE can be on, off, or somewhere in between. This is known as its activation level. The range of activation is usually between 0 and 1 or between -1 and 1 . The LA uses activations between 0 and 1 , where 0 is completely off and 1 is completely on. A PE is said to be active when its level of activation is near 1. Then, if the connection between it and another PE in the next layer is excitatory, the PE in the next layer becomes more active (that is, its activation level increases). The opposite happens when the connection is inhibitory.

The purpose of a neural network is to transform inputs to outputs. It does this in two distinct phases: learning and retrieval. During the learning phase in the LA, you present input and output vectors, and the network learns to associate the two patterns. During the retrieval phase, you present an input vector and the network gives you the output vector it has learned.

To teach our LA the correct patterns, we need to have a learning algorithm which will modify the weights in the connection matrix so that during the retrieval phase (as above), the correct output vector will be given. The process of neural network learning is probably the single most important feature of the network model. Without a learning algorithm, the networks could do only what they were designed to do when they were created. The most important feature of the learning algorithm to remember is that it works by modifying the weights in the connection matrix.


Eliminating terrorists.
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## Ina Batile Hidmad, NoOne Gan Heari You Scceanl.

You can hear footsteps running on steel. Shouts in a strange language. Echoes.

Where are they you wonder. What is this Battle Station?

Casey clicks off the safety on her HyperUzi. It thrums to life. Tension.

You flip down your helmet. The world goes suddenly quiet. Your temples scream. The radar in your helmet flashes with color. "Here
 they come..."

Sentinel Worlds ${ }^{\text {" }}$ I: Future Magic ${ }^{\text {Tw }}$ Science Fiction Mystery Role Playing Game Designed by Karl Buiter


David W. Martin

Beginning with the 1541 , the disk drives that accompany the Commodore 64 have always been sluggish, especially when compared to the drives in MSDOS machines. With the introduction of the 1571 and 1581 drives, special burst routines were added to improve load times. But these were only available to 128 users; the 64 user still had to wait.

Commodore drives are so slow that a whole new class of hardware and software products, called fast loaders or turbo loaders, has grown up around them. These products come in a wide variety of configurations, ranging from hardware-only products to hardware/ software combinations to softwareonly packages. Until now, most fast loaders have had two things in common: They sped up disk access times dramatically, and they were incompatible with the 1581 disk drive. Now, 1581 FastLoader gives you the storage capacity of the 1581 plus extra speed.

Using customized DOS routines, 1581 FastLoader provides high-speed data transfers that are up to nine times faster than the standard Kernal load routine. In some cases, it's almost twice as fast as Quick!, the 1541 fast loader published in the December 1988 issue. And it works with both the 64 and the 128 without blanking the screen or locking up non-1581 drives. Furthermore, with the 1581 FastLoader installation program, you can relocate the program to nearly any memory location and create autoboot files that take full advantage of the fast loader.

## Typing It In

1581 FastLoader is written in machine language, but we've listed it here as a BASIC installation program that runs on both the 64 and the 128 . To ensure accurate typing, use The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this is-

sue, to enter the program. When you've finished, be sure to save a copy of the program to disk.

When you run the program, it reads in the machine language routines and then displays the Fast Loader Options menu shown below.

## Fast Loader Options

A) Install fast loader at $\$ \mathrm{C} 000 / 49152$
B) Install fast loader at $\$ \mathrm{CD} 00 / 52480$
C) Create fast loader binary file
D) Create fast loader autoboot file
S) Select device number
X) Exit to BASIC

Default device: 8
Computer: C64
The installation program automatically senses whether it's running on a 64 or a 128 and configures itself accordingly. If you're using a 128, options A and B install the fast loader at $\$ 1300$ / 4864 and $\$ 1900 / 6400$, respectively.

Options A and B install the fast loader in memory at the specified addresses and then turn it on. The SYS commands necessary to turn the fast loader on and off are displayed on the screen.

Option C allows you to write the fast-loader machine language to disk, and option D lets you create an autoboot file using 1581 FastLoader. Both of these options are explained in detail below.

Option S allows you to select the disk drive on which 1581 FastLoader creates its files. Pressing $S$ increments the drive number by 1 . When the number reaches 11 , pressing $S$ cycles back to 8 .

Option $X$ simply returns you to BASIC.

## Installing Binary Flles

Pressing C from the Fast Loader Options menu causes the following menu to be displayed:
Create 1581 Fastload Binary File
+) Increment memory location
-) Decrement memory location
R) Toggle run on bootup
I) Install fast loader on disk
X) Exit to options menu

Fast loader memory location: 52480
Run fast loader: YES
Computer: C64
You can use the + and - keys to change the starting address of 1581 FastLoader. Pressing + increments the starting address by 256 bytes; pressing - decrements it by 256 .

The 64 version of 1581 FastLoader can reside in two areas of memory: from \$0400 (1024) to \$9D00 (40192) and from \$C000 (49152) to \$CD00 (52480). The installation program allows you to place the fast loader anywhere above $\$ 0400$ (1024). This feature allows experienced users to place the 1581 FastLoader under the BASIC or Kernal ROMs. If you do place the fast loader under the ROMs, you're responsible for switching them out before loading a file.

The 128 version of 1581 FastLoader can be located anywhere in bank 0

## 1581 FastLoader

RAM. However, it works best if located between $\$ 1300$ (4864) and $\$ 1900$ (6400). If you place the 128 version of 1581 FastLoader below $\$ 1300$ (4864), it may conflict with other programs. Also, it may not work with some bank configurations. Experimentation is the only sure way to determine whether the fast loader will work with your program.

The R option allows you to select whether or not the fast loader will be turned on after it's loaded. In some instances, you may want to load 1581 FastLoader without activating it. If so, set the R option to No.

The I option installs the fast loader on disk. Before pressing I, place the disk to contain 1581 FastLoader in the drive. (You can select the drive from the Fast Loader Options menu.) The installation program writes two files to your disk: BOOT. $x x x x x$ and Fyyyy, where $x x x x x$ is the decimal starting address of the fast loader and yyyy is the hexadecimal starting address. The first file is an autoboot file that automatically loads and runs the second file. The second file is the code for the fast loader.

To use 1581 FastLoader from either the 64 or the 128 , use a command of the form LOAD"BOOT. $x x x x x^{\prime \prime}$, devno,1. For example, to load and run 1581 FastLoader with a starting address of 49152 from the disk in drive 8 , type LOAD"BOOT.49152" 8,8 . Note that 1581 FastLoader isn't compatible with BLOAD, so 128 users also should use the LOAD command.

## Creating Autohoot Files

Option D of the Fast Loader Options menu allows you to create a 1581 FastLoader autoboot file. The installation program displays the following menu when you select the D option:

## Create 1581 Fastload Autoboot File

A) Fast loader at $\$ \mathrm{C} 000 / 49152$
B) Fast loader at $\$ C D 00 / 52480$
R) Toggle run fastload after booting
I) Install autoboot fast loader
X) Exit to options menu

Fast loader memory location: 52480
Turn fast loader off after booting: YES
Computer: C64
Options A and B allow you to select where the fast loader will reside while the autobooted file (the file that the autobooter loads) is loaded. If you're creating a 128 autoboot file, the fast loader must reside at $\$ 1300$ (4864), so neither of these options is offered.

Option R toggles the fast loader on and off after the file is loaded. 1581 FastLoader is used to load the autobooted file regardless of how this option is set. This option determines whether or not the fast loader remains activated after the autobooted file has been loaded. You should turn off the fast loader if there's a possibility that the autobooted
file will overwrite it. Otherwise, leave it on to speed up subsequent loads.

Option I installs the autoboot file on the disk. Before you press I, place the disk containing the file to be autobooted in the disk drive. The installation program puts 1581 FastLoader in memory and then prompts you for the name of the file. Type the name and press RETURN. Next, it asks whether the program you intend to boot is written in BASIC or machine language. If it's a machine language file, you'll have to enter its starting address.

After you answer all the questions, the program creates the autoboot file on your disk. On the 64, the installation program creates one file with the name BOOT64. To autoboot and run your program with 1581 FastLoader, simply type LOAD"BOOT64",devno,1, where devno is the device number of the disk drive.

On the 128 , the installation program creates two files, AB128 and BOOT128. To autoboot and run your program, you must type LOAD"AB$128^{\prime \prime}$, devno, 1 , where devno is the disk drive number. 1581 FastLoader isn't compatible with BLOAD. If you try to autoboot your program by typing BLOAD"AB128," your program may crash unpredictably.

## Fast Loading

Once 1581 FastLoader is activated, no special commands are required to use it. Simply type LOAD"filename", 8 or LOAD"filename" 8,1 as usual. DLOAD is supported on the C128, but BLOAD may behave strangely. Relocation isn't supported by 1581 FastLoader, so all files loaded with it are loaded at their saved address. In other words, 1581 FastLoader always loads as if you had typed LOAD"filename", 8,1 .

The difference between loading with the standard load routine and loading with 1581 FastLoader will amaze you. The first thing that you'll notice is that the green light on the disk drive flashes during a fast load. Don't panic; this is normal. You'll also find that, unlike other fast loaders, the screen doesn't blank during the load. The normal system-loading messages are displayed on the screen. Of course, the most important thing that you'll notice about 1581 FastLoader is its speed. With the fast loader activated, load times can be as little as one-tenth as long as those achieved by the standard load routine.

Occasionally, you may need to disable 1581 FastLoader and use the normal load routine (for example, when the file you're loading uses the same area of memory as the fast loader). You can disable 1581 FastLoader by typing SYS $x x x x x+3$, where $x x x x x$ is the fast loader's activation address. The installation program saves the activation ad-
dress as part of the filename of the binary file, so you can always determine the deactivation address by looking at the disk directory. A less elegant way to disable 1581 FastLoader is by pressing RUN/STOP-RESTORE.

Although 1581 FastLoader speeds up disk loads from within programs, it doesn't speed up saves, verifies, or other file-handling commands (OPEN, PRINT\#, GET\#, and so on). Also, it may not work with commercial programs which are copy-protected.

## How It Works

1581 FastLoader initially redirects the ILOAD vector at locations 816-817 (\$0330-\$0331) to itself. Henceforth, whenever you load from the disk drive, the program jumps to its own custom routine. Otherwise, it executes the normal Kernal routines.

Like the Kernal load routine, 1581 FastLoader reads data from the drive in 256 -byte sectors. But, unlike the Kernal routine, it uses both the DATA and CLK lines so that twice as much data (two bits) is transferred at a time. In effect, 1581 FastLoader turns the serial bus into a two-bit parallel bus.

Some fast loaders store data in a temporary buffer as it's received. 1581 FastLoader skips this step and transfers the data directly to its final memory location. Another unusual characteristic of this program is that it resides in both the computer and the disk drive. Each time you load a file using the fast loader, the computer sends a 200 -byte machine language routine to the drive. The time required to transfer this program before each fast load explains why 1581 FastLoader improves the load times for large files more than it does for smaller ones.

## 1581 FastLoader

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
RF $29 \operatorname{DIMTL}(746)$, $\mathrm{FL}(57), \mathrm{AB}$ (97) , $\operatorname{EM}(153), \mathrm{CB}(95), \mathrm{ZB}(180):$ YNS="YES": DV=8
GJ $30 \mathrm{HS}=$ " $\emptyset \overline{123} 456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF} ": \mathrm{HD}$ $\$=" 1: D N=\emptyset: V E=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+2$ 56*PEEK (773)
BK 40 SS $\$="\{16$ SHIFT-SPACE $\} ": R$ EM SHIFTED SPACES
MK $50 \mathrm{CM} \$=" \mathrm{C} 64 ": \mathrm{CL}=52480: \mathrm{IFVE}=$ $17165^{\text {TTHENCMS }}=$ "C $128^{\prime \prime}: C L=6$ 400
ES 60 GOSUB180: PRINTSPC (13);" \{5 DOWN\}PLEASE WAIT..."'
PP 70 FORI $=524 \overline{8}$ gTO $53226:$ READXL :TL (I-52480) =XL: NEXTI
FH 80 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO57: READXL:FL $(I)=$ XL: NEXTI
QB 90 FORI $=$ ØTO96: READXL: $\mathrm{AB}(\mathrm{I})=$ XL: NEXTI
EA 100 FORI=0TO152:READXL:FM(I ) = XL: NEXTI
HJ 110 FORI $=$ ØTO 78: READXL:CB (I) =XL: NEXTI
SP 120 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO179: READXL: ZB (I ) = XL: NEXTI

XQ 130 GOTO710
HJ 140 FORX $=1$ TO 1000 ：NEXTX：RETU RN
SQ 150 IFCMS＝＂C128＂THEN170
PE 160 FORI $=52 \overline{4} 80 \mathrm{TO} 5326$ ：POKEI ，TL（I－52480）：NEXTI：RETU RN
JR 170 FORI＝6400TO7146：POKEI，T L（I－640 0 ）：NEXTI：RETURN
XH 180 POKE53280，0：POKE53281，0 ：PRINT＂$\{$ CLR $\}$ \｛HOME $\}$＜7\} \｛N\}\{H\}\{6 SPACES\}"CMS" 1 581 EAST LOADING SYSTEM

ER 190 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}";TAB(10);" INSTALL PROGRAM V2．0＂
QM 20．PRINT＂\｛DŌWN\}\{5\} \｛3 SPACES $\}$ COPYRIGHT 199 $\emptyset$ COMPUTE！PUBL．，INC．＂
MA 210 PRINTSPC（10）；＂ALL EIGHT S RESERVED．＂：RETURN
CA 220 IF $\bar{C} M \$=" C 128 " T H E N 188 \emptyset$
SR 230 IFYNS＝＂NO＂THENFL（33）＝2 34：FL $(34)=234: \mathrm{FL}(35)=23$ 4
JH 240 IFYN $\$=$＂YES＂THENFL（33）$=3$ 2：FL（34）＝ 6 ： $\mathrm{FL}(35)=\mathrm{CL} / 25$ 6
PD 250 FS＝STRS（CL）：FMS＝MIDS（FS ，2，16）
BB 260 OPEN8，DV，15，＂S0：BOOT．＂＋ FMS：CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8，＂ 0：BOOT．＂＋FMS＋＂，P，W＂
PS $270 \mathrm{DN}=\mathrm{CL}:$ GOSUB430：GOSUB480
DP 280 PRINT\＃8，CHRS（202）；CHR\＄（ 02）；
DQ 290 FORI $=0$ TO 57 ：PRINT\＃8，CHR $\$$ （FL（I））；：NEXTI：CLOSE8：R ETURN
CC 300 IFCM $=$＂Cl28＂THEN195
ED $3 i \emptyset$ OPEN8，$D \bar{V}, 15, " S \emptyset: F "+H D S:$ CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8，＂6：F＂ ＋HDS＋＂，P，W＂
PJ $32 \emptyset$ PRINT\＃ 8, CHR $\$(A L)$ ；CHR $\$(A$ H）；
JR 330 FORI $=52480$ TO 53226 ：PRINT \＃8，CHRS（PEEK（I））；：NEXTI ：CLOSE8：RETURN
MD 340 IFCMS＝＂C64＂THENBE．$\$=$＂BOO T64＂：GOTO360
RX $350 \mathrm{BE} \$=$＂ВООТ 128 ＂
KX 360 GOSUB180：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}EN TER NAME OF EILE TO BŌO T：＂；：INPUTOFS
SJ 379 IFLEN（OFS）＜1ORLEN（OFS）＞ 16THEN360
KS 380 GOSUB180：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}BA SIC OR MACHINE LANGUAGE （B／M）：$\overline{\text { ；}}$
FD 390 GETFTS：IFFT $\$<>$＂B＂ANDFT $\$$ ＜＞＂M＂THEN39＠
KH 400 PRINTET $:$ ：IFET $\$=$＂B＂THENM $\mathrm{F}=\emptyset$ ：RETURN
RM $410 \mathrm{~F}=1$ ：GOSUB180：PRINT＂
（DOWN\} INPUT ML EXECUTIO N ADDRESS：＂；：INPUTEA：IE EA＜1024THEN410
KA 42.6 RETURN
AQ $430 \mathrm{Hl}=\mathrm{DN} / 4096: \mathrm{H} 2=(\mathrm{DN}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{H}$ 1）$* 4096) / 256$
FB 440 H3 $=(\mathrm{DN}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Hl}) * 4096-\mathrm{INT}$ （H2）＊256）／16
MS 450 H4 $=(\mathrm{DN}-\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{Hl}) * 4096-\mathrm{INT}$ （H2）＊256－INT（H3）＊16）
QP 460 HDS＝MIDS（HS，INT（H1）$+1,1$ ）＋MIDS（HS，INT（H2）$+1,1$ ）+ MIDS（HS，INT（H3）$+1,1$ ）
BQ $470 \mathrm{HDS}=\mathrm{HD} \$+\mathrm{MID}$（ $\mathrm{H} \$$ ，INT（H4） $+1,1):$ RETURN
FE $480 \mathrm{FL}(50)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{HD} \$, 1,1$ ））：FL（51）＝ASC（MIDS（HDS， 2，1））
EB $490 \mathrm{FL}(52)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{HD} \$, 3,1$
））： $\mathrm{FL}(53)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{HDS}$ ， 4，1））：RETURN
QK $500 \mathrm{FM}(50)=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{HDS}, 1,1$ ））：FM（51）＝ASC（MIDS（HDS， 2，1））
RH 510 FM（52）$=$ ASC（MIDS（HDS，3，1 ））： $\operatorname{FM}(53)=\operatorname{ASC}(M I D \$(H D \$$, 4，1））：RETURN
HH 520 IFCM\＄＝＂Cl128＂THENPL＝6400 ：GOTO 4 －
SG 530 PL＝52480
JQ $540 \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{AD} / 256: \mathrm{LO}=\mathrm{AD}-\mathrm{HI}$＊ 256
EA 550 POKEPL＋2，HI：POKEPL +5 ，HI ： $\mathrm{POKEPL}+8, \mathrm{HI}+1$
KG． 560 POKEPL $+10, \mathrm{HI}: \mathrm{HI}=\mathrm{HI}+1:$ PO KEPL +22 ， HI
AC 570 POKEPL＋29，HI－1：POKEPL＋4 6，HI
MS 580 POKEPL＋49，HI：POKEPL＋8日， HI
SX 590 POKEPL +128 ，HI：POKEPL +13 1，HI
RR ． 600 POKEPL $+138, \mathrm{HI}:$ POKEPL +14 1，HI
KJ 610 POKEPL＋146，HI：POKEPL＋16 9， $\mathrm{HI}+1$
GK 62 （ POKEPL＋172，HI：POKEPL＋18 9，HI
DG 630 POKEPL +198 ，HI：POKEPL +21 3，HI
SD 640 POKEPL +342 ，HI：POKEPL +34 5，HI
FC 650 POKEPL +362 ， $\mathrm{HI}:$ POKEPL +38 6，HI
SR 660 POKEPL +385 ，HI：POKEPL +39 9，HI
KE 670 POKEPL +405 ，HI：POKEPL +41 5，HI
MS 630 POKEPL +429 ，HI：POKEPL +78 $8, \mathrm{HI}+1$
RR 690 POKEPL +723 ，HI +1 ：RETURN
BJ $700 \mathrm{DV}=\mathrm{DV}+\mathrm{I}:$ IFDV $>11$ THENDV $=8$
DQ 710 GOSUB180：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}"; TAB（11）；＂\｛7\}EAST LOADER OPTIONS＂
CR $72 \emptyset \operatorname{PR} \operatorname{INTTAB}(10) "\{B L U\}$
$\{21$ Y \} $\{5\} ":$ IFCMS＝＂C64＂T HEN750
MJ 730 PRINT＂\｛5\}\{2 SPACES\}A) I NSTALL FAST LOADER $\bar{A} T \overline{\$}$ 1300／4864＂
XR 740 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES $\}$ B ）INSTALL FAST LOADER $\bar{A}$
T $\$ 1900 / 6400 ": G 0 T O 770$
KM 750 PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ A）INST all fast loader àt $\overline{\$} \underline{C} 00$ 0／49152＂
KD 760 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES\}B ）INSTALL FAST LOADER A T $\overline{\text { S }}$ CD00／52480＂
QG 770 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES $\} C$ ）CREATE FAST LOADER B $\bar{I}$ NA $\bar{R} Y$ FILE＂
KF 78ø PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES\} $\underline{D}$ ）CREATE FAST LOADER AU TOBOOT FILE＂
BB 790 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES $\}$ S ）SELECT DEVICE NUMBER＂
CG 800 PRİNT＂\｛DOWN\}\{2 SPACES\}X ）EXIT TO BASIC＂
 DEFAULT DEVICE：\｛WHT\}";D $\overline{\mathrm{V}}$
KA $82 \emptyset$ PRINTSPC（11）；＂\｛DOWN\} $\{5\}$ COMPUTER：\｛WHT\}";CMS
PQ 830 GETAS
HC 840 IFAS＝＂A＂THEN960
HS 850 IFAS＝＂B＂THEN910
QS 860 IFAS＝＂C＂THENGOSUB179日：G OTO1116
FH 876 IFA $\$=$＂S＂THEN70
XA 880 IFA $\$=$＂D＂THENMF＝$=$ ：GOSUB1 790：GOTO1340

SD 890 IFAS＝＂X＂THENPRINT＂\｛CLR\}
AX 900 GOTO830
EK 910 IFCMS＝＂C128＂THEN102の
PA 920 GOSUB18 $\bar{\varnothing}:$ PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN \} INSTALLING 1541 EASTLOA D AT $\$$ CD $00 / 52480^{\overline{\prime \prime}}$
 YS52486 TURNS FASTLOAD \｛SPACE\}ON"
BB 940 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{6 SPACES\} S YS 52483 TURNS EASTLOAD OFF\｛DOWN \}"
GC 950 GOSUB150：SYS52480：GOSUB 140：GOTO710
BC 960 IFCMS $=$＂C128＂THEN1060
ER 976 GOSUB18 $\bar{\varnothing}:$ PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN \}
INSTALLING 1581 FASTLOA D AT \＄Cø日も／49152＂
RD 980 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{6$ SPACES $\}$ YS 49152 TURNS FASTLOAD ON＂
PG 990 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{6 SPACES\} $\mathcal{S}$ YS 49155 TURNS FASTLOAD OFE\｛DOWN\}"
JG 1000 GOSUB150：AD＝49152：GOSU B520：GOSUB1010：SYS4915 2：GOSUB140：GOT0710
SQ 1010 FORI $=0$ TO746：FL＝PEEK（I + 52480）：POKEI＋49152，FL： NEXTI：RETURN
GJ 1020 GOSUB18ஏ：PRINT＂
\｛3 DOWN\} INSTALLING 15 81 EASTLOAD AT $\$ 1900 / 6$ $400^{\overline{\prime \prime}}$
RS 1030 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES\} SYS 6400 TURNS FASTLOA D ON＂
PP 1040 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES $\}$ SYS 6403 TURNS EASTLOA D OFF \｛DOWN \}"
KP 1050 GOSUB150：AD＝6400：CL＝AD ：GOSUB520：GOSUB1820：SY S6400：GOSUB140：GOTO710
JX 1060 GOSUB180：PRINT＂
\｛3 DOWN\} INSTALLING 15 81 FASTLOADD AT $\$ 1300 / 4$ 864＂
HE 1070 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES $\}$ SYS 4864 TURNS EASTLOA $\overline{\mathrm{D} ~ O} \mathrm{~N}^{\prime}$
AS 1080 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{7 SPACES\} SYS 4867 TURNS FASTLOA D OFF $\{D O W N$ \}": GOSUB150: $\mathrm{AD}=4864$ ： $\mathrm{CL}=\mathrm{AD}$
EK 1090 GOSUB520：GOSUB1820：GOS UB1100：SYS4864：GOSUB14 0：GOTO710
PK 1100 FORI $=$ ØTO 746：FL＝PEEK（ $\mathrm{I}+$ 640日）：POKEI +4864 ，FL：NE XTI：RETURN
QX 1110 GOSUB180：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}
\｛7\}\{4 SPACES\}CREATE 15 81 EASTLOAD BITNARY EIL $\mathrm{E}\{\mathrm{B} \overline{\mathrm{L}} \mathrm{U}\} "$
FM 1120 PRINT＂$\{3$ SPACES\}\{34 Y\}
PC 1130 PRINT＂$\{5\}\{3$ SPACES $\}+$ ） \｛SPACE\} INCREMENT MEMOR y LOCATION
ED 1140 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{3 SPACES $\}$ －）DECREMENT MEMORY LO CATITON＂
HJ 1150 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{3 SPACES\} R）TOGGLE RUN EAST LOA DER ${ }^{-}$ON BOOTUP＂
DH 1160 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{3 SPACES\} I）INSTALL FAST LOADER ON ${ }^{-D I S K " ~}$
BE 1176 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{3 SPACES \} $\frac{\mathrm{X}}{\mathrm{U}}$ ）EXIT TO OPTIONS MEN
XB 1180 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{3 SPACES\}

## 1581 FastLoader

FAST LOADER MEMORY LOC ATION：\｛WHT\}";CL
PD 1190 PRINT＂\｛5\}\{DOWN\}
\｛3 SPACES\}RUN EAST LOA DER：\｛WHT\}";YNS:PRINT" \｛DOWN \} \{5\}\{3 SPACES\}COM PUTER：\｛WHT\}";CMS
BC 1200 GETAS
MA 1210 IFAS＝＂X＂THEN710
CJ 1220 IFAS＝＂R＂THENGOTO1270
DX 1230 IFAS＝＂I＂THEN1290
RE 1240 IFAS＝＂－＂THENCL＝CL－256： GOTO111g
JA 1250 IFAS＝＂＋＂THENCL $=C L+256$ ： GOTO111ø
HX 1260 GOTOL200
JD 1270 IFYNS＝＂YES＂THENYNS＝＂NO ＂：GOTOl116
EG 128 Y Y $=$＂YES＂：GOTO111
GS 1290 GOSUB $\overline{18 \emptyset}:$ PRINT＂
\｛3 DOWN \} \{5 SPACES \}CREA
TING 1581 EASTLOAD ON \｛SPACE\}DISK"
MD $130 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{5 SPACES \} SYS＂；CL；＂TURNS FAST LO ADER ON＂
KB 1310 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 5 SPACES $\}$ SYS＂；CL＋3；＂TURNS FAST
\｛SPACE\} LOADER OFF \｛DOWN\}"
ED 1320 GOSUB150：AD＝CL：GOSUB52 g： $\mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{CL} / 256: \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{CL}-(256$ ＊INT（AH））：GOSUB220：GOS UB3日も
GD 1330 GOTO1110
SF 1340 GOSUB180：PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}
\｛7\}\{3 SPACES\}CREATE 15 81 FASTLOAD AUTTOBOOT E ILE\｛BLU\}"
CB 1350 PRINT＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}\{36$ Y \}
DR 1360 IFCM $\$=" \mathrm{C} 128^{\prime \prime}$ THENCL $=486$ 4：GOTO139
PK 1370 PRINT＂$\{5\}\{2$ SPACES \} A)
\｛SHIET－SPACE\}EAST LŌAD ER AT \＄CØø日／49152＂
PA 1380 PRINT＂$\{\bar{D} O W N\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$ B）FAST LOADER AT $\$ \underline{C D} \theta$ $\bar{\emptyset} / 5 \overline{2} 48 g^{\prime \prime}$
QG 1390 PRINT＂$\{5\}$ \｛DOWN\}
\｛2 SPACES \}R) TOGGLE RU N AETER BOŌTIN̄G＂
BE $140 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{2$ SPACES \} I）INSTALL AUTOBOOT EA ST LOADER＂
QK 1410 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{2 SPACES \} X）EXIT TO OPTIONS MEN
HC 1420 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 2 SPACES $\}$ FAST LOADER MEMORY LOC
ATION：\｛WHT \}";CL
KK 1430 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} $\{5\}$
$\{2$ SPACES \}TURN EASTLOA D OFF AFTER BOOTING： \｛WHT\}";YNS
QC 1440 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \｛5\} \｛2 SPACES \}COMPUTER: \｛WHT \}";CMS ${ }^{-}$
PC 1450 GETAS
MH 1460 IEAS＝＂X＂THEN71
SA 1470 IFAS＝＂A＂ANDCMS＝＂C64＂TH ENCL $=49152$ ：GOTO1570
ES 1480 IFAS＝＂B＂ANDCM\＄＝＂C64＂TH ENCL＝5248 $=$ GOTO157
RJ 1490 IEAS＝＂R＂THENGOTO1520
BQ 150 IFAS＝＂I＂THENAD＝CL：GOSU B1580：GOTO1620
EA 1510 GOTO1450
PF 152 IEYN $=$＝＂YES＂THENYN $\$=$＂NO ＂：GOTO $\overline{134} \sigma$
RR 1530 YNS＝＂YES＂：GOTO1340
FE 1540 GOSUB180：PRINT＂
\｛3 DOWN \} \{3 SPACES \} INST ALLING 1581 EASTLOAD A

T＂CL
SG 1550 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{5$ SPACES \} SYS＂CL＂TURNS FAST LOA DER ON＂
EF 1560 PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{5$ SPACES $\}$ SYS＂CL＋3＂TURNS EAST L OADER OFE＂：PRINT：RETUR N
PB 1578 AD＝CL：GOSUB1540：GOSUB1 50：GOTO1340
XJ 158日 IFCM\＄＝＂C64＂THEN1610
KR 1590 CL $=4864$ ：$A D=C L$ ：GOSUB154 ๑：GOSUB150：GOSUB52 9 ：GO SUB1820：GOSUB1100：GOSU B1820
BF 1600 RETURN
CH 1610 GOSUB1540：GOSUB150：$A D=$ CL：GOSUB52日：RETURN
KF 1620 GOSUB180：GOSUB340：PRIN T＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$＂TAB（9）＂CREA TING 1581 FASTLOAD＂
GE 1636 PRINTTAB（12）；＂AUTOBOOT ON DISK＂
EK 1640 PRINT＂\｛DOWN $\}$ \｛6 SPACES $\}$ SYS＂；CL；＂TURNS FASTLOA D ON＂
CE 1650 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 6 SPACES $\}$ SYS＂；CL＋3；＂TURNS EASTL OAD OFF＂：PRINT
GA 1660 IFCMS＝＂C128＂THENGOSUB1 990：GOTO1340
KA 1670 OPEN8，DV，15，＂S0：＂＋BE\＄： CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8，＂$\square: "$ ＋BES＋＂，P，W＂
FG $1680 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{CL} / 256: \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{CL}-\left(256^{*} \mathrm{~A}\right.$ H）
EP 1690 PRINT\＃8，CHRS（38）；CHRS（ 83）；
$\mathrm{CH} 1708 \mathrm{AB}(22)=4: \mathrm{AB}(56)=\mathrm{AH}: \mathrm{AB}($ $87)=\mathrm{AH}: \mathrm{AB}(30)=\mathrm{AH}: \mathrm{AB}(51$ ）$=\mathrm{AH}+3$
CG 1710 IEYNS＝＂YES＂THENAB（85）＝ 32： $\mathrm{AB}(86)=3: \mathrm{AB}(87)=\mathrm{AH}$
HE 172 IFYNS＝＂NO＂THENAB（85）＝ $234: A B(86)=234: A B(87)=$ 234
$\mathrm{PQ} 1730 \mathrm{MH}=\mathrm{EA} / 256: \mathrm{ML}=\mathrm{EA}-\left(256^{*} \mathrm{I}\right.$ NT（MH））：IEMF＝ 1 THENAB（ 8 $8)=76: A B(89)=M L: A B(90)$ $=\mathrm{MH}$
CS 1740 IFMF $=$ ØTHENAB $(88)=32: \mathrm{AB}$ $(89)=96: A B(90)=166$
DM 175 Ø $\mathrm{AB}(68)=$ LEN $(\mathrm{OF} \$): \mathrm{FORI}=\emptyset$ TO96：PRINT\＃8，CHRS（AB（I ））；：NEXTI
QX 1760 IFLEN（OFS）＜16THENOF $\$=0$ ES＋LEETS（SS\＄，16－LEN（OF \＄））
HJ 1770 PRINT\＃8，OF\＄；：FORI＝1TOI 95：PRINT\＃8，CHR\＄（I）；：NE XTI
JP 1780 FORI $=52480 \mathrm{TO} 53226:$ PRIN T\＃8，CHRS（PEEK（I））；：NEX TI：CLOSE8：GOSUB140：GOT 01340
GC 1790 IECMS＝＂C64＂THENCL＝5248 Ø：YNS＝＂YES＂：GOTO181
XF $180 \emptyset C L=6400: Y N S=" Y E S "$
HD 1810 RETURN
MD 182 g POKEPL $+24,242$ ：POKEPL +2 6，108：POKEPL＋42，110：PO KEPL $+43,242$ ：POKEPL +69 ， 15
BS 1830 POKEPL $+70,245$ ：POKEPL +7 6,293 ：POKEPL $+77,240:$ PO KEPL＋98，132：POKEPL＋99， 246
GJ 1840 POKEPL $+112,51$ ：POKEPL +1 13，245：POKEPL＋121，207： POKEPL＋122，242：POKEPL + 307，17
BG 1850 POKEPL $+308,243$ ：POKEPL + 324,181 ：POKEPL $+325,245$
：POKEPL $+266,32$ ：POKEPL + 267，194
HF 1860 POKEPL +268 ，（CL $/ 256$ ）+2 ： POKEPL＋269， 234 ：RETURN
QM 1876 STOP：REM INSTALL C128 \｛SPACE\}AUTOBOOT
SH $1880 \mathrm{~F} \$=\mathrm{STRS}(\mathrm{CL}): \mathrm{EM}=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{E}$ \＄，2，16）
RG 1890 IFYNS＝＂NO＂THENEM（33）＝ $234:$ FM $(\overline{34})=234:$ FM $(35)=$ 234
KB 1900 IEYNS＝＂YES＂THENEM（33）＝ 32：FM $(34)=0:$ FM $(35)=C L /$ 256
JS 1910 OPEN8，DV， $15, " \mathrm{~S} \emptyset: B O O T . "$ ＋FMS：CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8 ，＂$\emptyset: B O O T . "+E M S+", P, W "$
RE $1920 \mathrm{DN}=\mathrm{CL}: G O S U B 43 \theta$ ：GOSUB5 0 g
PX 1930 PRINT\＃8，CHRS（107）；CHR\＄ （02）；
KD 1940 EORI＝OTO 152：PRINT\＃8，CH R\＄（EM（I））；：NEXTI：CLOSE 8：RETURN
DK 1950 OPEN8，DV，15，＂S0：F＂＋HDS ：CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8，＂$\square:$ $\mathrm{F}^{\prime \prime}+\mathrm{HD} \$+{ }^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{W}^{\prime \prime}$
PA 1960 PRINT\＃8，CHRS（AL）；CHR\＄（ AH）；
GR 1970 IFCM $\$=$＂Cl28＂THENPL＝640 ๆ：GOSUBI82の
QF 1980 FORI $=6400 \mathrm{TO} 7146$ ：PRINT \＃ 8，CHRS（PEEK（I））；：NEXTI ：CLOSE8：RETURN
GH 1990 GOSUB2110：OPEN8，DV，15， ＂Sも：＂＋BF\＄：CLOSE8：OPEN8 ，DV， $8, " \emptyset: "+B E \$+", P, W "$
DE $2000 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{CL} / 256: \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{CL}-\left(256^{*} \mathrm{~A}\right.$ H）
QK $2 \theta 1 \sigma$ PRINT\＃8，CHR\＄$(\theta \theta)$ ；CHRS（ 19）；
QF 2の20 IFYNS＝＂YES＂THENCB（39）＝ $32: \mathrm{CB}(4 \bar{\emptyset})=3: \mathrm{CB}(41)=\mathrm{AH}$
HA 2030 IEYN\＄＝＂NO＂THENCB（39）＝ $234: C B(\overline{40})=234: C B(41)=$ 234
ES $2040 \mathrm{MH}=\mathrm{EA} / 256: \mathrm{ML}=\mathrm{EA}-(256 * \mathrm{I}$ $\mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{MH})): \operatorname{IFMF}=1 \mathrm{THENCB}(4$ 5）$=76: C B(46)=M L: C B(47)$ $=\mathrm{MH}$
EE 2050 IFMF $=\operatorname{GTHENCB}(45)=76: C B$ （46）$=13: C B(47)=22$
DK 2060 FORI $=4864$ TO5590：PRINT \＃ 8，CHRS（PEEK（I））；：NEXTI
JS 2070 CB（13）$=$ LEN（OF $\$$ ）：FORI $=\varnothing$ TO78：PRINT\＃8，CHRS（CB（I ））；：NEXTI
EQ 2080 IFLEN（OF $\$$ ）＜16THENOF $\$=0$ FS＋LEFT（SS\＄，16－LEN（OF \＄））
HF 209Ø PRINT\＃8，OE\＄；
BC 2100 CLOSE8：GOSUB140：GOTO13 40
$\mathrm{AB} 2110 \mathrm{FORI}=1 \mathrm{TOl} 6: \mathrm{ZB}(64+\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{AS}$ C（MIDS（BES，I，1））：NEXTI ：ZB（28）＝LEN（BFS）
QH 2120 IFCM $\$=$＂C 64 ＂THENZF $\$=" \mathrm{AB}$ 64＂：GOTO 2140
XR $2130 \mathrm{ZF} \$=" \mathrm{AB} 128$＂
MP 2140 OPEN8，DV，15，＂SØ：＂＋ZFS： CLOSE8：OPEN8，DV，8，＂g：＂ ＋ZFS＋＂，P，W＂
GF 2150 PRINT $\# 8, \operatorname{CHR} \$(8 \theta)$ ；CHRS（ 02）：
AF 2160 FORI $=$ gTO179：PRINT\＃8，CH R\＄（ZB（I））；：NEXTI：CLOSE 8：RETURN
GJ 2170 REM EASTLOADER DATA C6 4／128
JH 2180 DATA $76,6,205,76,20,205$ ，32，155，206，169，205，16 $0,30,141,49,3$
MH 2190 DATA140， $48,3,96,32,169$
,206,169,244,160,165,7 6,13,205,133,147
GR 2200 DATA168,208,6,133,144, $165,183,208,3,76,167,2$ 44,32,122,266,173
MK 2210 DATA154,206,201,3,208, $243,201,3,268,239,160$, 6,177,187,201,36
KC 2220 DATA $240,231,166,185,32$ ,175,245,169,96,133,18 5,32,213,243,32,70
GF 223 @ DATA $206,32,165,255,133$ ,174,32,165,255,133,17 5,165,144,74,74,144
JA 2240 DATA $3,76,4,247,138,208$ ,8,165,195,133,174,165 ,196,133,175,32
FJ 2250 DATA $210,245,165,175,26$ $1,4,176,3,76,243,244,3$ 2,171,255,32,122
DF 2260 DATA $206,173,154,206,26$ 1,3,240,3,76,41,205,32 ,53,206,160,8
BQ 2270 DATA185,218,206,32,168 ,255,200,192,41,144,24 5,32,174,255,120,162
BE 2280 DATA5,200,208,253,202, $208,250,185,2,207,32,8$ 0,206,200,208,247
XR 2290 datalin, $0,221,41,3,141$ , 0,221,173,21,208,141, 32,206,140,21
HQ 2300 DATA $208,173,17,208,141$ ,37,206,41,248,9,3,141 ,17,2ø8,173, 6
XF $231 \emptyset$ DATA $221,41,3,141,6,206$ ,9,48,170,44,6,221,112 ,251,80,57
RX 2320 DATA173,18,208,233,50, $144,4,41,7,240,245,142$ , 0,221,138,41
QH 2330 DATA $3,141,0,221,173,0$, 221,250,74,74,77,6,221 ,250,74,74
RE 2340 DATA $77,0,221,74,74,73$, Ø,77, $0,221,145,174,230$ ,174,208,2
CD 2350 DATA $230,175,173,0,221$, 201,64,176,199,173, 0,2 21,16,247,72,169
CA 2360 datag, 141,21,208,169, 6 ,141,17,268,164,16,16, 176,17,169,64
AG 2370 DATA133, $144,76,43,245$, $165,186,32,177,255,169$ ,111,76,147,255,169
KQ 2380 DATAQ, $133,144,76,51,24$ 6,165,186,32,186,255,1 65,185,76,150,255
DC 2390 DATA162, $8,74,72,32,111$ ,206,32,111,206,173,0, 221,41,19,73
AJ 2400 DATA48,176,2,41,19,141 , 0,221,32,111,206,104, 202,208,227,96
HM 2410 DATAL65,186,32,180,255 ,169,111,76,150,255,32 ,53,206,160,0,185
RH 2426 DATA $212,206,32,168,255$ ,200,192,6,144,245,32, 174,255,32,112,206
CD 2430 DATA $32,165,255,141,154$ ,206,32,171,255,96,0,1 60,0,185,183,206
RB 2440 DATA $32,210,255,200,192$ ,14,208,245,96,160,0,1 85,197,206,32,210
HE 2450 DATA $255,200,192,15,208$ ,245,96
GR 2460 DAtA13,49,53,56,49,32, 84,85,82,66,79,32,79,7 8,13,49,53,56,49
RE 2478 DATA $32,84,85,82,66,79$,

32,79,70,76
JB 2480 DATA77, $45,82,254,255,1$ ,77,45,69,5,2
CQ 2490 DATA120, $162,0,142,1,64$ ,160,8,152,10,10,77,1, 64,41,4
FH 2500 DATA240, $246,173,1,64,7$ 4,126,0,6,136,208,236, 232,2日8,231,76
MX 2510 DATA0, $6,250,173,139,2$, $133,16,165,76,133,15,1$ 69,222,141,1
XA 2520 DATA $64,169,128,133,4,0$ ,250,120,165,4,48,249, 201,2,144,49
SR 2530 DATA160, $0,162,0,136,20$ 8,253,202,208,250,162, 208,176,2,162,216
QP 2540 DATA142, $1,64,2$ @ $0,208,2$ 53,232,208,250,176,18, 88,96,15,7,13
KQ 2550 DATA5, $11,3,9,1,14,6,12$ ,4,10,2,8,0,88,76,202
AD 2560 DATA175, $173,6,64,73,96$ ,141,0,64,174,1,5,134, 16,173,8
SX 2570 datas,133,15,208,4,232
,142,163,6,160,4,169,2 ,141,1,64
QR 2580 DATA185, $0,5,41,15,170$, $169,4,44,1,64,240,251$, 189,58,6
RD 2590 DATA141, $1,64,10,250,25$ 0,41,15,250,170,185,0, 5,142,1,64
AA 2600 DATA $74,74,250,74,250,7$ 4,170,189,58,6,141,1,6 4,10,250,41
SB 2610 DATA15,250,200,250,250 ,192, $0,141,1,64,298,19$ 1,162,2,142,103
BJ 2620 DATA6,162,10,250,165,1 5,24,142,1,64,240,3,76 ,14,6,76,29,6,0
RQ 2630 DATA142,193,207,162,1, 142,0,255,145,174,162, 0,142,0,255,174,193,28 7
PF 2640 DATA $230,174,96,0,0,0,0$ $, 0,0,0, \theta, 0,0,0,0,0,0,0$ ,0,0,0,0,0
JR 2650 REM FASTLOAD BOOT DATA C64/128
JB 2660 DATA162,3,189,247,2,15
7,0,3,202,16,247,169,5 ,168,166,186
SS 2670 dATA $32,186,255,169,5,1$
62,251,160,2,32,189,25 5,169,0,32,213
SR 2680 DATA $255,32,0,128,234,2$ 34,234,234,234,88,108, 2,160,139,227,131,164
MR 2690 DATA $70,48,48,48,48,262$ , 2, 2ø2, 2
DR 2700 REM FASTLOAD AUTOBOOT \{SPACE\}DATA C64
BK 2710 DATA $54,3,237,246,62,24$ 1,47,243,102,254,165,2 44,237,245,169,202
FS 2728 DATA $32,138,255,169,0,1$ 60,4,133,251,132,252,1 69,0,160,192,133
MK 2730 DATA $253,132,254,160,0$, 177,251,145,253,200,20 8,249,230,252,230,254
DM 2740 DATA165,254,201,196,20 8,239,32, $0,192,32,68,2$ 29,166,186,168,1
HM 2750 DATA $32,186,255,169,16$, 162,135,160,3,32,189,2 55,169,0,32,213
RX 2760 DATA $255,134,45,132,46$, 32,3,192,32,94,166,32,

142,166,76,174,167
PM 2770 REM BOOT FASTLOADER Cl 28
AX 2780 datal $62,3,189,152,2,15$ 7,6,3,262,16,247,169,5 ,168,166,186
PS 2790 DATA $32,186,255,169,5,1$ 62,156,160,2,32,189,25 5,169,0,32,213
EH 2800 DATA $255,32,0,19,169,0$, $141,0,255,88,76,9,64,6$ 3,77,198
RE 2810 DATA $77,70,49,51,48,48$, Ø, 173, 0, 255,142,0,255, 176,177,172
CE 2820 DATA142, $0,255,96,72,17$ 3, $0,255,142,6,255,170$, 104,145,102,142
GM 2830 DATA $1,255,96,72,173,0$, 255,142,0,255,170,104, 269,96,142,0
EJ 2840 DATA $255,96,32,227,2,13$ $3,6,134,7,132,8,8,164$, 133,5,186
KP 2850 DATA134,9,169,0,141,0, $255,96,162,0,181,3,72$, 232,224,3
GM 2860 DATA144,248,166,2,32,1 07,255,141,0,255,165,6 ,166,7,164,8
GX 2870 DATA64,126,76,0,322,107 ,2,187,2
ME 2880 REM AUTOBOOT FASTLOADE R C128
FD 2890 DATA $32,7,22,32,138,255$ ,32,8,19,32,66,193,169 , 6,162, $38{ }^{\circ}$
MK 2900 DATA160,22,32,86,2,169 ,1,166,186,160,1,32,18 6,255,169, 6
RQ 2910 DATA $32,213,255,134,47$, 132,48,32,3,19,32,7,22 ,76,13,22
BJ 2920 DATA169,0,141,0,255,96
KG 2930 DATA $32,243,81,32,129,9$ 0,32,246,74,96
MB 2940 DATA $67,79,80,89,82,46$, 49,57,56,57,32,68,87,7 7, 8
RH 2950 DATAl69,0,170,76,104,2 55,32,189,255,32,80,2, 96,68,87,77
AQ 2960 DATA162,3,189,141,2,15 7,0,3,202,16,247,169,7 ,162,145,160
CH 2970 DATA $2,32,189,255,234,2$ 34,234,169,5,168,166,1 86,32,186,255,169
FX 2980 DATA0, 32,213,255,234,2 34,234,234,234,234,76, 215,21,63,77,198
BB 2990 DATA77, $66,79,79,84,49$, $50,56,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0$
SM 3000 DATA0, $0,173,0,255,142$, 6,255,176,177,172,142, 0,255,96,72
QH 3010 DATAl73, $0,255,142,0,25$ $5,170,104,145,102,142$, Ø, 255,96,72,173
AB 3020 dATA日, $255,142,0,255,17$ 0,104,209,96,142,0,255 ,96,32,227,2
AB 3030 DATA133,6,134,7,132,8, 8,104,133,5,186,134,9, 169,0,141
FJ 3040 DATAø, $255,96,162,0,181$ ,3,72,232,224,3,144,24 8,166,2,32
GG 3850 DATA107,255,141,0,255, 96,6,96,7,164,8,64,120 ,76,0,32
MC 3060 DATA96,2,96,2


While working with your favorite paint program, you decide that an image should be duplicated in several places on the screen. Or maybe you find that it should be turned upside down or twisted. That's when you'll appreciate Bitmap Effects. This handy utility lets you copy or cut an image from a hi-res screen; flip, rotate, or twist it; and then paste it back to the screen. To make your work even easier, the program features a hidden hires screen that can serve as a scratch pad or a backup screen.

With Bitmap Effects, you can touch up screens from Doodle, The Print Shop, or almost any other hi-res drawing program. And when you've finished, you can reload your screens into these programs to print the final product.

## Getting Started

Bitmap Effects comes in two parts: a BASIC program, Bitmap FX, and a machine language program, BFX.ML. To avoid typing errors while entering Bitmap FX, use The Automatic Proofreader, located elsewhere in this issue.

To enter BFX.ML, use MLX, the machine language entry program, also located elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

## Starting address: C034 <br> Ending address: C84B

When you've finished typing in the data, be sure to save a copy of it to disk before exiting MLX. Use the filename BFX.ML when you save the program.

When you're ready to get started, plug a joystick into port 2; then load and run Bitmap FX. After the machine language program loads, a help screen that summarizes the program's commands will appear. These commands fall into three categories: screen, edit, and draw/erase.

## Screen Commands

The screen commands are used to manipulate the entire hi-res screen area. These include load and save functions as well as commands which clear and
 the finishing touches

## it needs with this

## powerful utility

for the 64. Joystick required.

## Keith M. Groce



A demo screen created using Bitmap Effects.
invert the screen. Also in this group are two commands-exchange and reproduce (or copy)-designed specifically for use with the hidden hi-res screen.

When you're ready to begin working with Bitmap Effects, move from the help screen to the hi-res screen by pressing the RETURN key (to recall the help screen, press RETURN again). Because the program doesn't clear the hires screen area when it's first run, you'll probably find the screen filled with garbage unless you've previously loaded a screen using another program. To clear the hi-res screen area, hold down the Commodore key and press B. (If your computer has a reset button, you may
be able to capture a screen from another program without having to load it from Bitmap Effects. Just hit the reset button while the screen is visible, and then load and run Bitmap Effects. The screen in memory should then appear undisturbed.)

To load a hi-res screen into the program, hold down the Commodore key and press L; to save a screen, hold down the Commodore key and press S . You'll be prompted for a filename; enter one that's 16 or fewer characters long. If you wish to return to the help screen without loading or saving, just press RETURN at the prompt.

To load or to save a Doodle file, use the prefix $D D$ at the beginning of the filename. When a Doodle file is loaded, Bitmap Effects replaces the foreground and background colors with its own default colors (black on light gray). If a filename doesn't begin with $D D$-that is, it doesn't refer to a Doodle file-the program loads only the bitmap data. If you wish to convert a screen to Doodle format, prefix the filename with $D D$ when you save the screen.

Bitmap Effects has three other screen commands. Commodore- $X$ exchanges the visible screen with one in memory. Commodore-R copies the visible screen to the hidden screen. Com-modore-I inverts the visible screen; pixels which are on are turned off and vice versa.

## Edit Commands

Any modifications to a screen are done within a rectangular region known as the edit area. A flashing, crosshairs cursor marks the limits of the edit area. To move the cursor around the screen, push the joystick in any direction. You can slow the cursor's movement by pressing the fire button while you move the cursor.

To copy the image in the edit area to the cursor itself, press the C key. Then move the cursor to the desired location and stamp the image on the screen by pressing either $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{E}$, or T . The $P$ key copies the cursor image directly
to the screen；the $E$ key erases pixels di－ rectly beneath the image．And the T key toggles the pixels under the image－on pixels are turned off and vice versa． Press $O$ to outline the image within the cursor，or press SHIFT－CLR／HOME to clear the edit area and restore the cursor to the crosshairs pattern．

Once an image is stored to the cur－ sor，you can be rotate and stretch it． Press the + key to flip the cursor verti－ cally or the－key to flip it horizontally． The $£$ key rotates the cursor 90 degrees clockwise（note that this crops a few pixels off the edge，since the edit area is taller than it is wide）．

Pressing f5 twists the cursor hori－ zontally，moving the top to the right and the bottom to the left，as in itali－ cized text．Pressing f5 repeatedly in－ creases the amount of the twist．The $f 7$ key twists the cursor in the opposite di－ rection．The f1 and f3 keys twist the cursor vertically，moving the left and right sides up and down．

By twisting the cursor horizontally and vertically，you can effectively ro－ tate it．A more efficient way to do this is with the $f 2$ and $f 4$ keys．To rotate the cursor clockwise，press f 2 ；to rotate it counterclockwise，press $f 4$ ．

If you＇re not satisfied with a twist－ ed image，you can restore it by pressing CLR／HOME．This will not，however， restore an image that has been flipped．

## Draw and Erase Commands

Bitmap Effects has two commands for changing individual pixels on the screen，draw and erase．To enter draw mode，press f 6 ．The cursor will assume the form of a flashing pointer．To draw， press the fire button while you move the pointer．To enter erase mode，press f8．Erase mode works like draw mode， except that pixels are erased instead of drawn．

To exit draw or erase mode，press any key．To exit the program itself， press $X$ ．

## Bitmap FX

KF 10 POKE 51，0：POKE 52，88：POKE 5 5，0：POKE 56， 88
DH 20 IEA $=$ OTHENA＝1：LOAD＂BEX．ML ＂，8， 1
RK 30 POKE784，76：POKE785，54：PO KE786，198：REM USR TO POI NT TO JOYMOV
GP 40 SYS50561：REM RESET
PP 50 SYS50715：REM GOTEXT
FK 60 POKE5328日，PEEK（646）
XS 76 PRINT＂$\{C L R$ \} (RVS) BITMAP E EFECTS－（C） 1990 COMPUTE ！PUB．\｛2 SPACES \}\{OFF\}";
SP 80 PRINT＂［RETURN］＝HELP TOG GLE $\{4$ SPACES $\}$ X $=$ EXIT＂：$P$ RINT
ER $9 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛RVS\}SCREEN COMMAN DS；USE COMMODORE KEY WI TH \｛OFE\}";
QQ $10 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$[\mathrm{L}]=$ LOAD INTO 1 \｛8 SPACES $\}[S]=$ SAVE EROM $1^{\prime \prime}$

SG 110 PRINT＂$[\mathrm{X}]=E X C H A N G E 1$ A ND $2\{3$ SPACES $\}[B]=$ BLANK 1＂
QG 120 PRINT＂［R］＝REPRODUCE 1 \｛SPACE\}ON $2\{3$ SPACES $\}$［I ］＝INVERT $1^{\prime \prime}:$ PRINT
RM 130 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}EDIT; JOYSTI $C K=M O V E$ BUTTON $=$ SLOW \｛9 SPACES\}\{OEF\}";
AA 140 PRINT＂［CLR］＝RESET $\{9$ SPACES $\}[\mathrm{P}]=$ PASTE AT \｛SPACE\}DOTS"
RB 150 PRINT＂［C］＝CUT－COPY $\{8$ SPACES $\}[E]=E R A S E$ AT \｛SPACE\}DOTS"
AR 160 PRINT＂［O］＝OUTLINE EDGE S $\{3$ SPACES $\}[T]=T O G G L E A$ T DOTS＂
XP $17 \emptyset$ PRINT＂［£］＝FLIP $9 \emptyset$ DEG REES＂
CJ 180 PRINT＂$[+]=F L I P$ AROUND \｛SPACE\}VERTICAL CENTERL INE＂
AB 190 PRINT＂［－］＝FLIP AROUND \｛SPACE\}HORIZONTAL CENTE RLINE＂
XQ 200 PRINT＂［F1／F3］＝TWIST VE RTICALLY＂
EJ 210 PRINT＂［F5／E7］＝TWIST HO RIZONTALLY＂
DM 220 PRINT＂［F2／F4］＝ROTATE＂
CQ 230 PRINT＂［HOME］＝UNTWIST／U NROTATE＂：PRINT
DJ 250 PRINT＂\｛RVS\}DRAW/ERASE; \｛SPACE \} JOYSTICK=MOVE \｛15 SPACES\}\{OFF\}";
EQ 260 PRINT＂［F6］＝DRAW MODE， \｛SPACE\}FIREBUTTON=DRAW"
QR 270 PRINT＂［F8］＝ERASE MODE， FIREBUTTON＝ERASE＂
AK $28 \emptyset$ PRINT＂ANY KEY TO RETUR N TO EDIT MODE＂
DQ 290 REM
JP 300 REM
SH $31 \varnothing \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{USR}(\sigma)$
QA 32 IEA＝182THENPRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛DOWN\} LOAD SCREEN:":GO TO 360
PM 330 IFA $=174$ THENPRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛DOWN\} SAVE SCREEN:":GO TO360
RQ 340 IFA $=13$ THEN 430
XK 345 IFA＝88THENSYS50715：END
MJ 350 GOTO 310
MF 360 PRINT＇（USE＇DD＇PREFIX FOR DOODLE FORMAT）＂
QA 370 INPUT＂FILENAME＂； $\mathrm{E} \$$
MH $380 \mathrm{~S}=96+4^{*}$（LEFT $S(\mathrm{FS}, 2)=$＂DD ＂）
FR 390 POKE50612，S：POKE50631，S
SF $40 \emptyset$ IFA $=182 \mathrm{THENSYS} 50604 \mathrm{FS}, 8$ ， 0
FH 410 IFA $=174$ THENSYS $50623 \mathrm{FS}, 8$ ， 0
JX 420 GOTO60
EH 430 SYS50684：REM GOHIRZ
HS 440 A＝USR（ $\varnothing$ ）
BC 450 IFA $=13$ THEN 50
MQ 460 IFA $=1820$ RA $=174$ THENSYS5 $\emptyset$ 715：GOTO 32 Ø
PG 470 IEA $=67 \mathrm{THENSYS} 50315$ ：REM \｛SPACE\}CUT
RX 480 IEA $=80$ THENSYS50397：REM \｛SPACE\}PASTE DOTS
ES 496 IEA $=69$ THENSYS50394：REM \｛SPACE\}PASTE HOLES
HP 500 IFA＝84THENSYS50400：REM \｛SPACE\}PASTE TOGGLE
XF 510 IFA $=43$ THENSYS50032：REM \｛SPACE\}VERT
SP 520 IEA $=45$ THENSYS 49987 ：REM \｛SPACE\}HORIZ
PA 530 IFA $=92$ THENSYS50080：REM \｛SPACE \} ROTATE

KQ 540 IFA $=133$ THENSYS 49318 ：REM GOUP
CS 550 IEA＝134THENSYS 49325 ：REM GODOWN
XC 560 IFA $=135$ THENSYS 49332 ：REM GORITE
HS 570 IFA $=136$ THENSYS 49339 ：REM GOLEFT
KE 580 IFA $=147$ THENSYS 50561 ：REM RESET
SM 590 IFA＝137THENSYS 49346 ：REM RT 3UP2
FK 600 IFA＝138THENSYS49353：REM LT 3DN 2
SE 610 IFA＝19THENSYS56587：REM \｛SPACE\}HOME
HP 62 IFA $=162$ THENSYS 51152 ：REM INVERT
PB 630 IFA $=178 \mathrm{THENSYS} 51193$ ：REM SCOPY
RK 640 IFA $=189 \mathrm{THENSYS} 51215$ ：REM SSWAP
HM 650 IFA $=191$ THENSYS 51174 ：REM SBLANK
GQ 660 IFA $=79$ THENSYS 51006 ：REM \｛SPACE\}TRACE
GB 670 IFA＝139THENSYS50908：REM DRAW
GG 680 IFA＝140THENSYS50905：REM ERASE
CJ 685 PRINTA
EH 690 IFA $=88$ THENSYS50715：END AX 700 GOTO 440

## BFX．ML

C034：80 $40 \quad 2010 \quad 08 \quad 04 \quad 02 \quad 01 \quad 60$ C03C： $80 \quad 40 \quad 2010 \quad 98 \quad 04 \quad 02 \quad 0168$ C044：80 $40 \quad 2010 \quad 88 \quad 04 \quad 92$ 日1 70 $\begin{array}{llllllllll}C \\ C & 4 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C & 3 C\end{array} C D$ C $054: 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad 3 D \quad D 5$ C $05 \mathrm{C}: 3 \mathrm{E}, 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E}$ 3E 3 E 3E $\quad$ DD
 C06C：07 B 0 Øロ 日D 98 ดの 19 日C 71




 C09C：19 B 0 g ดD E 0 g 97 FC B9

CØAC：C C A2 FE A $\quad$ Ø $\quad 4 \mathrm{C} C D \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{CE}$

CØBC：$\emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{A} \emptyset \mathrm{FF} 4 \mathrm{C} \mathrm{CD} \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{A} 2 \mathrm{~g} 3 \mathrm{E} 4$
CØC4：Aの $\quad 82$ 4C CD CD A2 FD AØ AA


CØDC：EE $06 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{A} 9 \mathrm{FF}$ 8D $98 \mathrm{C} \emptyset 11$
CのE4：4C EF C $\emptyset$ 8D $06 \mathrm{C} \emptyset$ A9 $\emptyset \emptyset \mathrm{FF}$


C $0 F C: 07 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{EE} 67 \mathrm{C}$ C A9 FF 8D BA
C104： $09 \mathrm{C} 0 \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 11 \mathrm{Cl}$ 8D 07 C 0 E9


CllC： $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 48 \mathrm{Cl} 20 \quad 89 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 18 Dg
C124：85 FE 20 CF Cl AØ 日0 8C 48

C134：93 C2 20 A1 C1 20.47 C2 30

C144：C1 $20 \quad 93$ C2 AD 06 C $\varnothing$ 8D E3
C14C：ØB Cの D $\emptyset \quad$ Ø3 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 79$ C1 A9 45

C15C：8C 日A Cの AD 08 C C D D 日C 8C
C164：20 14 C3 20 94 Cl 20 E3 47
C16C：C2 4C 79 C1 20 E3 C2 20 E5
C174：94 C1 2014 C3 60 A2 3 F 1C
 C184：C8 CA DØ F6 60 A2 3F A9 5E
C18C：日可 9D 40 5B CA 10 FA 6022
C194：AC 日A C 0 C8 B9 1B C $\emptyset$ Fg 42 C19C：FA 8C ØA C C 60 AC ØA C $\varnothing 98$
 ClAC：C 0 8D ØE C $\emptyset$ B9 4C C $\emptyset \quad 29$ 6B C1B4： 93 A8 B9 Cø 5B 2D 日E C0 93

C1BC：19 40 5B 9940 5B C8 C8 AB C1CA：C8 C 04090 ED EE 9 A C 0 ED C1CC： 4 C Al C1 A5 FE 18 4A 8D EB C1D4： 0 E C 0 8D 10 C 0 AE ดB C0 5A ClDC：8E ØC C0 8A OA AA E8 8E C6
 ClEC：1B C 0 AC 10 C 099 1B C0 28 ClF4：EE बF C $\emptyset$ CE $10 \mathrm{C} \emptyset 10$ 0864 ClFC：A9 00 A4 FE 99 BB C 060 F 4 C204：AD 9F Cø 85 FD AD बB Cø 12 C20C：85 FC 18 A9 00 A2 08 6A 36 C214：66 FC 90031865 FD CA 6B C21C：10 F5 85 FD 18 A2 08 A5 B8 C224：FD 26 FC 2A Bø 04 C5 FE 94 C22C：90 63 E5 FE 38 CA D 0 F1 E7 C234：26 FC 85 FD 38 A5 FC ED DC C23C：बC C 0 C5 FE 90 92 A5 FE 77 C244：4C E8 C1 AC 0A C0 BE 1B 19 C24C：C0 D 0 Ø1 60 B9 34 C 0 8D 3A C254：0E C0 B9 4C C 0 8D 0D C0 24 C25C：38 E9 03 CA D6 FB 8D वC 23 C264：C0 AC 0C C0 B9 C0 5B 2D B7 C26C：ØE C $\varnothing$ Eの $\emptyset 9$ AC ØD C 19 ØC C274：40 5B 9940 5B AE ØD C0 98 C27C：CA CA CA 8E gD C® AE ØC 31 C284：C0 CA CA CA 8E gC CØ 1059 C28C：D8 EE＠A Cb 4C 47 C2 AC 39 C294： 0 A C 0 BE 1B C 0 D 0616084 C29C：B9 34 C 0 8D 0E C0 B9 4C 30 C2A4：C0 29 03 8D 0C C0 1869 0B C2AC： 03 CA D6 FB 8D gD C 0 AC 9 F C2B4：0D C0 B9 Cø 5B 2D ØE Cø A0 C2BC：F0 99 AC 0 CC C 1940 5B 99 C2C4：99 40 5B AE 0C C0 E8 E8 9B C2CC：E8 8E gC CØ AE ØD C0 E8 ØC C2D4：E8 E8 8E gD Cb E6 3 F 9044 C2DC：D6 EE gA C0 4C 93 C2 AC B9
 C2EC：8D 日B C0 98 日A 18 6D 9A 33 C2F4：C0 69 82 8D 日C Cø AC ØB 16


| Printer Ribbons |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Printer | 36 | 12 |
| Brother M100 | 5.654 .65 | 4.15 |
| Citizen 120D，1800 | 5.754 .75 | 3.99 |
| Commodore MPS 801 | 4.993 .99 | 3.45 |
| Commodore MPS 802／1526 | 5.994 .99 | 4.25 |
| Commodore MPS 803 | 5.654 .65 | 4.1 |
| Commodore MPS 1200／1250 | 5.754 .7 | 3.9 |
| C．Itoh Prowriter Jr | 6.995 .99 | 5.45 |
| Epson FX／MX／RX80，FX／LX 800 | 3.992 .99 | 2.40 |
| NEC Pinwriter 2200 | 6.995 .9 | 5.25 |
| Okidata 80／82／83／92／93 | 2.991 .99 | 1.2 |
| Okidata ML 182／183／92 | 5.254 .2 | 3.7 |
| Panasonic K．XP 140／1524／154 | 6.995 .9 | 5.2 |
| Panasonic K－XP 1080／1090 | 5.254 .25 | 3.7 |
| Seikosha SP 800／1000／120 | 5.754 .75 | 31 |
| Star SG10 | 2.991 .9 | 1.25 |
| Star NX10，NL10 | 4.993 .99 | 3.50 |
| Star NX1000 |  |  |
| Quality Diskettes <br> （Bulk－packed 5．25＂DS／DD） |  |  |
| Brand Name | $25 \quad 50$ | 100 |
| BASF（Black） | 44.41 | 39 |
| KAO（Black） | 45.42 | 40 |
| KAO（Dark Blue） | 49.45 | 42 |

## Other Products

Diskette Holder（Holds 75 disks） Disk Drive Cleaning Kit（12 Cleanings） Disk Notcher（Use both sides of a disk）

## Order Info：

All orders shipped same or next business day．There is an order processing／packaging charge of \＄3．Please add an additional shipping charge of $\$ 1$ per 6 ribbons（or fraction），\＄1 per 50 diskettes（or fraction），\＄1 per disk holder，and 256 per disk drive cleaner or disk notcher． Orders sent UPS ground（UPS 2nd Day Air and Federal Express available－please call for details）
American Micro Supplies
wasir Central Point．OR $97502 \square$ 800－678－5576

Circle Reader Service Number 117

C 304：3E 40 5B CA 3 E 40 5B $88 \quad 05$ C30C：D0 EF EE 9A C0 4C E3 C2 38
 C31C：60 8D 0B C0 98 0A 18 6D 2F C324：0A C0 8D 0C C0 AC 日B C0 E2 C32C：AE वC Cव 5E 40 5B E8 7E CB C334：40 5B E8 7E 40 5B 88 D6 09 C33C：EF EE OA C 04 C 14 C 3 A9 A8 C344：02 8D 17 C0 18 AD 17 C0 85 C34C：AA 69 3C A8 BD C0 $5 \mathrm{BB} 48 \quad 85$ C354：B9 C0 5B 9D C0 5B 6899 0C C35C：C0 5B 888888 E8 E8 E8 57 C364：E 6 1E 90 E8 CE 17 C 010 E8 C36C：DB 4C 11 Cl A2 00 Aø 02 8B C374：BD C0 5B 48 B9 C0 5B 9D 20 C37C：C0 5B $68 \quad 99$ C 0 5B E8 E8 10 C384：E8 C8 C8 C8 C6 41 D6 E8 ED C38C：A2 3E Ag 08 3E C0 5B 6A 9F C394：88 D6 F9 9D C0 5B CA 10 C6 C39C：E1 4C 11 C1 2089 Cl A9 C2 C3A4：Øの 8D 11 C 11 A9 80 8D 12 3A C3AC：C6 A9 02 8D 13 C0 A9 04 0B
 C3BC：5B 2D $12 \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{~F} 日 \quad$ ØC AC 13 AF C3C4：C0 B9 3D 5B ØD $14 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 994 \mathrm{C}$ C3CC：3D 5B 4E 12 C 0 90 116 E 8D C3D4：12 C0 AE 11 C 0 E8 8E 1154 C3DC：Cg Eg 3F Dø 03 4C 07 C 4 बE
 C3EC：C0 C9 4890 C6 AD 13 C0 2D C3E4：E9 48 8D 13 C 0 OE 14 C 08 D C3FC：90 B9 2 E 14 C 0 CE 13 C 06 A C404：4C B7 C3 A2 3F A6 60 B9 7A C40C：40 5B 99 C0 5B C8 CA Dø 30 C414：E6 4C 11 Cl AD 03 C 0298 E C41C：F8 85 FB A9 2885 FC 1807 C424：A9 90 A2 98 6A 66 FB 90 CC C42C：03 1865 FC CA 10 F5 85 Cl C434：FC AD 64 C0 29 F8 1865 E6 C43C：FB 85 FB 9002 E6 FC AD 01 C444：05 C0 29 01 F6 02 E6 EC 10 C44C：AD 83 C $6290718 \quad 65 \mathrm{FB} 77$ C454：85 FB 9ø 62 E6 FC 18 A9 D6 C45C：00 65 FB 85 EB A9 6065 C 3 C464：FC $85 \mathrm{FC} 6038 \mathrm{AD} 61 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{BE}$ C46C：E9 32 8D 03 C0 38 AD 00 9B C474：D0 E9 18 8D 94 Cg AD 104 B C47C：D0 E9 96 8D 95 C 0 AD 94 4C C484：C6 29 87 8D 15 C 06020 FE C48C：68 C4 A9 b0 8D 16 C 02017 C494：18 C4 Ag 06 AE 16 C 0 Bl 76 C49C：FB 9D C6 5B E8 189869 9B C4A4：08 A8 C 620 D 6 Fl AC 1533 C4AC：C0 F0 15 CA 8 A 1E C0 5B CB C4B4：CA 3 E C 6 5B CA 3 E C 0 5B 2D C4BC：CA 3 E C $\varnothing$ 5B AA $88 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ ED 10 C4C4：EE 03 C 6 AE $16 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{E} 8 \mathrm{E} 8 \mathrm{~F} 7$ C4CC：E8 8E 16 Cl Eの 3 EFO 0326 C4D4：4C $93 \begin{gathered}\text { C4 } \\ \text { C }\end{gathered}$ C 11 Cl A9 00 A9 C4DC：2C A9 012 C A9 80 8D 0236 C4E4：C0 2068 C4 A9 60 8D 16 AE C4EC：C 0 AE 16 C 0 Ag 00 BD 4012 C4F4：5B 9917 C 8 E 8 C 8 C 09378 C4FC：D0 F4 A9 009917 C 0 AC B8 C504：15 C6 Fø 14 A2 ดの 5E 1792 C50C：C0 E8 7E 17 C0 E8 7E $17 \begin{array}{ll}31\end{array}$ C514：C0 E8 7E 17 Cl 88 D 0 EC 32 C51C：20 18 C4 AD 02 C 0 Fb 1A 48 C524：30 32 A2 00 A 06 BD 1740 C52C：C $011 \mathrm{FB} 91 \mathrm{FB} 981869 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ C534：08 A8 E8 E6 04 D6 EF 4C A8 C53C：6D C5 A2 00 Ag ø0 BD 17 DB C544：Cd 49 FF 31 FB 91 FB 984 C C54C：18 69 ø8 A8 E8 Eg 94 D 06 D C554：ED 4C 6D C5 A2 ø日 A0 øø 4A C55C：BD 17 C 051 FB 91 FB 9870 C564：18 69 98 A8 E8 E6 64 D8 85 C56C：EF EE 93 C 0 AE 16 C 0 E8 50 C574：E8 E8 8E 16 C 0 E 8 BE F 0 DA C57C： 03 4C ED C4 60 Aø 3 E B9 62 C584：67 C 099 C 0 5B 88 10 F7 48 C58C：A9 00 8D 10 D6 A9 AC 8D B3 C594：00 Dø A9 8C 8D 01 D6 A9 ØE C59C：06 8D ø0 C0 8D 61 C 0 8D 17 C5A4： 06 C 6 8D 07 C C 4 C 11 Cl A 0

C5AC：20 D4 E1 A9 0085 C3 A9 9B C5B4：5C 85 C4 A9 0020 A2 F4 BD C5BC：4C D6 C5 20 D4 E1 A9 00 60 C5C4：85 Cl A9 5C 85 C2 A9 $06 \quad 69$ C5CC： 85 AE A9 8085 AF 20 EA 1 A C5D4：E5 60 AD 65 Cb 日A ØA ØA CB C5DC：0A 6D 66 C 0 A2 0686 FB A7 C5E4：A2 5C 86 EC A2 64 A 9 Øด DF C5EC：91 FB C8 D 0 EB E6 FC CA A6 C5F4：D0 F6 A9 6D 8D F8 5 6022 C5FC：A9 20 gD 11 D0 8D 11 Dø C7 C604：A9 79 8D 18 D6 AD 90 DD 13 C60C：29 FC 9902 8D 00 DD A9 80 C614： 818 8D 15 D6 4C D6 C5 A9 28 C61C：DE 2D 11 D6 8D 11 D6 A9 10 C624：15 8D 18 D 0 AD 00 DD 99 E1 C62C：03 8D 00 DD A9 00 8D $15 \mathrm{F9}$ C634：D6 60 A9 40 8D 19 C0 A9 77 C63C：FE 8D 1A C 02058 C6 Ag 8C C644：02 8N 2910 D 02 Aø 20 8B C64C： 20 CF C6 20 E4 FE A8 Eg 22 C654：EB 4C A2 B3 AE 06 DC AC 56 C65C： 64 C0 CE 17 C 0 CE $17 \mathrm{C} 0 \mathrm{C7}$ C664：10 03 AC $65 \mathrm{C} 08 \mathrm{CC} 27 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{FD}$ C66C：8A 29 08 D6 19 AD 10 Dø 08 C674：29 01 F6 08 AD 06 D0 CD 52 C67C：19 C0 F0 GA EE 60 DØ D6 6F C684：05 A9 01 8D 10 D6 8A 29 F9 C68C： 04 D $\emptyset 1 E$ AD 10 D $\emptyset \quad 2901 \quad 06$ C694：D6 $07 \mathrm{AD} 00 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{C} 918 \mathrm{~F} 0 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ C69C：10 AD 00 D 0 D 088 AD 10 BC C6A4：D 629 FE 8D $10 \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{CE} 00 \mathrm{FE}$ C6AC：D6 8A 29 02 D6 0C AC 01 9B C6B4：D $\emptyset$ CC 1A C 6 F 064 C8 8C E2 C6BC： $01 \mathrm{D} \varnothing 8 \mathrm{~A} \quad 2961 \mathrm{D} \varnothing$ gB AC $\mathrm{F} \varnothing$ C6C4： $01 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{C} 032 \mathrm{~F} 06488$ 8C 77 C6CC： 01 D 060 EA CE $18 \mathrm{C} \varnothing \mathrm{D} \varnothing \mathrm{F} 2$ C6D4：FA 88 D0 E7 60 A9 00 2C 71 C6DC：A9 01 8D 02 C0 2089 Cl AC C6E4：A2 08 A 000 B9 $67 \mathrm{C} \varnothing 9960$ C6EC：40 5B C8 C8 C8 CA 10 F4 9D C6F4：A9 57 8D 19 C0 A9 F9 8D 9E C6FC：1A C0 2058 C6 8A 291014 C704：F6 05 Ag $984 \mathrm{C} 33 \mathrm{C7} 20 \mathrm{C} 6$ C70C： 68 C4 4018 C4 AE 15 C0 52 C714：A9 80 E0 00 F0 05 CA 4A 30 C71C：4C 16 C7 Ag b0 AE 82 C0 D9 C724：F6 0511 FB 4 C 2 F C7 4947 C72C：FF 31 FB 91 FB A0 20 20 63 C734：CE C6 20 E4 FE F6 C3 4C 47 C73C：81 C5 2089 Cl Aø वृ 8С B7 C744：『A C0 20 7F C7 $2097 \mathrm{C7}$ BA
 C754：Cø $2097 \mathrm{C7} 207 \mathrm{~F}$ C7 4 E 98 C75C：17 C0 6E 18 C 06 E 19 C 0 A9 C764：20 97 C7 C8 8C 日A C0 C0 3 E C76C：3F D0 D7 88 B9 C0 5B 5934
 C77C：4C 11 Cl AC 9 A C 0 B9 C0 01 C784：5B 8D 17 C 0 C8 B9 Cø 5B 1Е C78C：8D 18 C 6 C8 B9 C 0 5B 8D A2 C794：19 Cø 60 AC ØA C0 8888 A 4 C79C：88 30 63 20 B2 C7 AC 0A E6 C7A4：С 6 C8 C8 C8 $2 \varnothing$ B2 C7 AC 74 C7AC：0A C0 20 B2 C7 60 AD 17 D2 C7B4：C1 1940 5B 9940 5B C8 F5 C7BC：AD 18 C0 1940 5B 9940 B5 C7C4：5B C8 AD 19 C0 1940 5B C1 C7CC：99 $40 \quad 5 \mathrm{~B} \quad 60 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ C8 B1 AB C7D4：FB $49 \mathrm{FE} 91 \mathrm{FB} \mathrm{C} 8 \mathrm{D} 0 \mathrm{~F} 7 \mathrm{6A}$ C7DC：E8 86 FC E0 80 D 0 F 04 C A5 C7E4：28 C8 $2 \emptyset \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ C8 9891 FB 79 C7EC：C8 D6 FB E8 86 FC E6 80 8D C7E4：D6 F4 4C 28 C8 202 F C8 24 C7FC：B1 FB 91 FD C8 Dø F9 E6 DA C804：FE E8 86 FC Eの 80 D 0 F 0 8B C80C： $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 28 \mathrm{C} 8 \quad 20 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ C8 Bl FB E4 C814：48 B1 FD 91 FB 6891 FD B1 C81C：C8 D 0 F3 E6 FE E8 86 FC D8 C824：E6 80 D6 EA A5 01690153 C82C：85 0160 A5 6129 FE 8557 C834： 01 A2 0086 FD A2 A 08699 C83C：FE A2 go 86 FB A2 608610


# 5 sure steps to a fast start as a high-paid computer service technician 



But to succeed in computer service today, you need trainingcomplete, practical training that gives you the confidence to service any brand of computer. You need NRI training.

Only NRI-the leader in career-building, at-home electronics training for 75 years-gives you practical knowledge, hands-on skill, and realworld experience with a powerful XT-compatible computer you keep. Only NRI starts you with the basics, then builds your knowledge step by step until you have everything you need for a fast start as a high-paid computer service technician.


2 Go beyond "book learning" to get true handson experience
NRI knows you learn better by doing. So NRI training works overtime to give you that invaluable practical experience. You first read about the subject, studying diagrams, schematics, and photos that make the subject even clearer. Then you do. You build, examine, remove, test, repair, replace. You discover for yourself the feel of the real thing, the confidence gained only with experience.

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## SRREEN POINTER

Every programmer, from time to time, has a need for an options menu in his or her program. After displaying a menu, most rely on the INPUT or GET statements to enter the user's selection. Although both statements are easy to use, each has its own limitations.

Another way to accept menu selections within a program is to use an onscreen pointer. Not only does a pointer make programs easier to use, it also gives them a more professional appearance. Now, with this short utility for the 64 , you can add a joystick-driven pointer to all your BASIC programs.

## Getting Started

Screen Pointer consists of three programs: Pointer, Demo, and Setup. Pointer is written entirely in machine language. To enter it, use MLX, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue. When MLX prompts you, respond with the values given below.

## Starting address: C000 <br> Ending address: C20F

Be sure to save a copy of the program to disk as POINTER.ML before exiting MLX.

Demo and Setup are written in BASIC. Use The Automatic Proofreader, also in this issue, to type them in. Be sure to save a copy of both programs to the disk that contains POINTER.ML.

To see Screen Pointer in action, plug a joystick into port 2 ; then load and run Demo. Sixteen colored diamonds representing the foreground, border, and background color choices are displayed in the middle of the screen, along with a flashing sprite pointer. To change an existing color, move the pointer using the joystick

## Mark Turner

> Give your programs a friendly, Macintosh-like interface with this clever machine language routine for the 64. Joystick required.

onto a diamond of the desired color; then press the fire button. Note that the pointer can't be moved out of the color menu. Select either of the bottom two dots to exit the demo.

## Using the Program

Any program that uses Screen Pointer must first load POINTER.ML from disk and execute a SYS 49152. Setup contains the statements that are necessary to use the pointer in your own programs. This program loads POINTER .ML, initializes it, and then sets several default parameters for the pointer. These parameters determine its shape, how far the pointer can move vertically and horizontally, how fast it can move, and so on. Your own program code would start at line 510. Anytime you need a response from the user, draw a menu on the screen and execute the statements WAIT 56320,16,16:WAIT 56320,16 . Then PEEK locations 49654 and 49655 to reveal the row and column the pointer was on when the user pressed the fire button.

Of course, you may want to specify certain parameters for the pointer yourself. These values are POKEd into various memory locations. The pertinent memory locations and their functions are described in the following list.

49619 This location controls the top boundary of the pointer's movement. Values can range from 0 to 255 . The natural sprite boundary for the top of the screen is 50 , but since the pointer is not permitted to move off the screen, values less than 50 are treated as 50 .

49620 This location determines the bottom boundary of the pointer. Again, values can range from 0 to 255 . The bottom boundary should be below the top boundary.

49621,49622 This pair of locations controls how far left the pointer can move. Two bytes are needed because the screen's width ( 320 pixels) is too large to be stored in a single byte. Location 49621 is the high byte of the left boundary and should be either 0 or 1 . Location 49622 is the low byte of the boundary and can range from 0 to 255.

49623,49624 This pair of locations determines how far right the pointer can move. Location 49623 is the high byte (it should be either 0 or 1 ); location 49624 is the low byte (it ranges from 0 to 255). The right boundary should be to the right of the left boundary.

49649 Location 49649 controls how fast the pointer can move. The speed can range from 0 to 255, with 255 being the fastest and 1 being the slowest. A speed of 0 prevents the pointer from moving. The best speeds for moving the pointer around the screen range between 2 and 5 . Higher speeds could be used to jump the pointer between items in a menu.

49651 The pointer's blink speed is $\triangleright$

#  

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## Screen Pointer

controlled by this memory location．A value of 1 produces a rapid blink，and 255 produces a slow blink．A value of 0 disables pointer blinking．

49657 This is the starting location of a color－cycling table．Screen Pointer starts by setting the pointer＇s color to the first value in this table．It then changes the pointer＇s color to the next value in the table，and so on until it en－ counters a value of 16 ．At this point，it starts over from the beginning of the ta－ ble．If you only want one color，POKE that color into memory location 49657 and then POKE 16 into memory loca－ tion 49658.

49654，49655 These two addresses contain the current location（row，co－ lumn）of the pointer on the screen．The value POKEd into 49654 can range from 0 to 39，while the value in 49655 ranges from 0 to 24 ．

49656 Memory location 49656 con－ tains the screen code for the character that the pointer was on when the fire button was last pressed．It＇s updated only when the fire button is pressed．

49409，49410 This pair of memory locations contains the screen address of the pointer．The screen address is found with the equation $A D D R E S S=$ PEEK $(49410)+256 *$ PEEK（49409）．

## Other Important Memory Locations

Screen Pointer uses sprite 7 for its point－ er．Here are a number of memory loca－ tions that control this sprite．

53269 This location determines whether all sprites are on or off．Bit 7 of location 53269 controls the visibility of the pointer．The statement POKE 53269，PEEK（53269）OR 128 turns the pointer on，while POKE 53269，PEEK （53269）AND 127 turns it off．

2047 This address is a pointer to the shape definition for sprite 7．The number that is stored here is multiplied by 256 and then added to the starting address of the current 16 K video block （by default，the first 16 K block）．The de－ fault value is 255 ，so the normal loca－ tion for the pointer shape data is at memory locations 16320－16383（255＊ $64+0=16320$ ）．Experienced pro－ grammers may want to change the shape of the pointer or use a different area for its shape data．

53262，53264 These locations deter－ mine the pointer＇s horizontal position． The high bit for the pointer＇s position is represented by bit 7 of location 53264. Thus，to reposition the pointer，POKE a number in the range $0-255$ to 53262 when bit 7 of location 53264 is 0 ，and POKE a number $0-87$ to 53262 when bit 7 of location 53264 is 1 ．

53263 This location determines the pointer＇s vertical position．It should be somewhere in the range 50－249 for the pointer to be visible．

## Pointer

 Cø08：ø3 8D D9 Cl AD 15 日3 8D 1B C010：DA Cl 78 A9 2E 8D 14 03 EB
 C620：AD D9 C1 8D 1463 AD DA E2
 C $030: 38$ ED ØØ DC 29 日F ØA A8 59 C038：B9 DB C1 8D 4D C 0 B9 DC 5C
 C048：Cl $\mathrm{EO} \quad 07 \mathrm{C} 8 \quad 20 \mathrm{BA} \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{4C} 10$ C $050: 46 \mathrm{C} 0$ AD F4 Cl CD F3 C1 19 C058： $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 06$ EE F4 C1 4C 80 C Ø $\quad 02$ C 060 ：A9 $\emptyset \emptyset$ 8D F4 C1 18 AD F2 74 C068：Cl C9 日F 90 g5 A9 Ø0 8D 84 C070：F2 C1 A8 B9 F9 C1 C9 10 97 C $078: \mathrm{Fg}$ ดC 8D 2E Dø EE F2 Cl F3 C $080: 20$ 8F C $\quad$－4C 31 EA A9 日も 5B C088：8D E2 C1 A8 4C $72 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{AD} A B$ C090：00 DC 2910 Eg 016020 DB C098：14 Cl 2007 Cl 60 AD ØF 93 CØAØ：D 38 E9 32 4A 4A 4A 8D 96 C 0 A8： F 7 Cl 6Ø AC ØE D $\emptyset$ AE 10 8E
 C0B8：E9 18 A8 98 4A 4 A 4A A8 8C
 C日C8：1D A8 98 8D F6 Cl $6018 \quad 86$
 C0D8：Cl CC F7 Cl FØ 11 C8 8A 71 CØEØ：18 6928 AA AD 02 Cl 69 DA CøE8： 00 8D 02 Cl 4C D9 Cg 18 8D $\mathrm{C} 日 \mathrm{~F} 日: 8 \mathrm{~A}$ 6D F6 Cl 8D 01 Cl AD AF CロF8：日2 Cl 69 04 8D 02 Cl 60 Bl C10ø：AD DB $\quad 77$ 8D F8 Cl $6 \emptyset \quad 20$ BA C108：9E C $\quad 20$ AB C $\quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{CF} \mathrm{C} \emptyset \mathrm{B} \emptyset$ C110：20 90 C1 60 AD F5 Cl Fg 9B C118： 85 A9 日の 8D F1 Cl 60 AD 66 C120：日F D0 CD D3 C1 F 097 C 9 FF C128：32 F C130：$\varnothing \mathrm{F}$ D $\emptyset \mathrm{CD}$ D4 Cl $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 07 \mathrm{C} 920$ C138：F9 Fg Ø3 EE ØF DØ 6018 D8 C140：AD 10 D $102980 \quad \mathrm{D} \quad 17 \mathrm{AD} \quad 6 \mathrm{E}$ C148：D5 Cl D 31 AD 0E D $C D 69$ C150：D6 C1 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad 29 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 18 \mathrm{E} \emptyset \quad 2516$ C158：CE ØE DG 4C 7D C1 AD D5 C9 C160：Cl F 0 08 AD 日E D 0 CD D6 03
 C170：D0 C9 FE D0 08 AD 10 D 0 C 3 C178：29 7F 8D 10 Dø 60 18 AD 99 C180：10 D $02980 \mathrm{~F} \quad 17 \mathrm{AD}$ D7 84 C188：Cl Fg 2F AD 日E D CD CD D 812 C190：Cl Fg 27 C9 57 Fg 23 EE 66 C198：$\boxminus \mathrm{E}$ D $\quad$ 4C BA C1 AD D7 C1 C2 ClA日：D 08 AD 日E D 0 CD D8 Cl 56

 ClB8：10 D $60 \quad 20$ 1F Cl 4C 3 F 5E ClCb：Cl 20 2F Cl $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ Cl $20 \quad 32$ ClC8： 1 F Cl 4C 7E Cl $2 \sigma$ 2F Cl 6C
 ClD8：FE 31 EA BA C1 1 F Cl 2 F EE ClEg：Cl BA Cl 3F Cl BB Cl Cl 62 ClE8：Cl BA Cl 7E Cl C7 Cl CD 9A ClF日：Cl 03 Ø4 日A 04 Øø 1B 18 A5 C1F8： 2 の 日の 日B 日C 日F 日1 日F 日C 55



## Demo

EA 10 IFPEEK $(49152)<>76$ THENLOA D＂POINTER．ML＂，8，1
MJ $2 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛CLR\}";TAB (8)"COPY RIGHT 1990 COMPUTE！
ER 30 PRINTTAB（10）＂PUBLICATION S，$\{2$ SPACES $\}$ INC．＂
AA 40 PRINTTAB（10）＂ALL RIGHTS \｛SPACE\}RESERVED"
QG 50 FOR JF＝1TO2の日 5 ：NEXT
BX 60 GOSUB47 $0: E N=10 \emptyset$
BC 70 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"
QR $80 \mathrm{~A} S="\{B L K\} \underline{Z}\{$ WHT $\} \underline{Z}\{R E D\} Z$ $\{C Y N\} Z\{P U \bar{R}\} \underline{Z}\{G R \bar{N}\} \underline{Z}\{B L \bar{U}\} \underline{Z}$ $\{$ YEL\} $\underline{\underline{Z}}\{1\} \underline{Z}\{\overline{2}\} \underline{Z}\{3\} \underline{Z}\{4\} \underline{Z}$
\｛5\}Z亿6\} $\underline{Z}\{7\} \underline{Z}\{8\} \underline{Z} ": D I M A S($ 15）
FD $9 \emptyset$ FORI $=0$ TO15：AS（I）$=\mathrm{MIDS}(\mathrm{AS}$ $(\mathrm{I}+1) * 2-1,1): \mathrm{NEXT}: \mathrm{C}=\mathrm{PEE}$ $K(646)$ AND 15
AG 100 GOTO20 0
XM 110 PRINTTAB（13）AS（C）＂SELEC T COLORS $\{7$ DOWN $\}$＂
RF $12 \emptyset$ PRINT＂$\{22$ SPACES $\} 111111$ ＂
DJ 130 PRINT＂\｛12 SPACES \}012345 6789012345＂
CG 140 PRINT＂$\{11$ SPACES $\}$ UCCCCC CCCCCCCCCCCI＂
BF 150 PRINT＂FOREGROUNDB＂ASAS （C）＂B＂
BR 160 PRINT＂$\overline{\text { P }}\{5$ SPACES $\}$ BORDERB ＂ASAS（C）＂B＂
SK $17 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛2 SPACES $\} C H A R A C T$ ERB＂ASAS（C）＂B＂
JB 180 PRINT＂\｛7 SPACES\}QUITB $\{7$ SPACES $\} \underline{Q Q\{7 \text { SPACES }\}=}$

SD $19 \emptyset$ PRINT＂\｛11 SPACES $\}$ JCCCCC CCCCCCCCCCCK＂：RETURN
DH $20 \emptyset \mathrm{~TB} \%=146:$ LB $\%=12 \sigma: \mathrm{RB} \%=247$ $: \mathrm{RH} \%=0: \mathrm{BB} \%=177:$ GOSUB76 8 ：GOSUB110
BH 210 POKE 53269，128：POKE5326 2，120：POKE 53263，146：POK E2ஏ47，254：SYS 49152
PS 220 GOSUB73 0
RX 230 ONPEEK（PY）－11GOTO240， 25 0，260，270
EP 240 POKE 53281 ，PEEK（PX）$-12: G$ OTO22б
EP 250 POKE5328＠，PEEK（PX）－12：G OTO22 6
HP $260 \mathrm{C=PEEK}(\mathrm{PX})-12:$ PRINT＂
\｛HOME\}":GOSUB110:GOTO22 g
FX $27 \emptyset \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{PEEK}(\mathrm{PX})-12: \mathrm{IFI}\langle 70 \mathrm{RI}\rangle$ 8THEN 226
KJ 280 POKE 53269， $0: \mathrm{TB} \%=98: \mathrm{BB} \%$ $=261: L B \%=104: \mathrm{RB} \%=111: \mathrm{RH}$ $\%=0$ ：GOSUB 760 ：POKE 53262 ， 194
GS 290 POKE53263，114：POKE53269 ，128：POKESP，2：POKEBS，$\emptyset$
DE 30ø SYS 49155：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}"; POKE53269， $0: E N D$
BR 310 DATA128，000，000，096，000 ， $000,088,000$
DQ 320 DATA000， $038,000,000,033$ 128，000，017
HQ 330 DATA日00，000，017，000，000 014，128，000
PX 340 DATA日日9，064，000，000，160 ，000，000，080
SM 350 DATAø日ø，øø $0,032,000,000$ $, 000,000,000$
QF 360 DATA $000,000,000,000,000$

 ，ロロロ， $0 \square \square, \square \emptyset \emptyset ~$
EG 380 DATA $00,000,000,000,000$ $000,000,000$
GJ 390 DATA128，øø0，0ø0，096，00ø ，000，120，000
CK 400 DATAøø日，062， $0 \emptyset 0,0 \emptyset 0,063$ ，128，000，031
ES 410 DATA000，000，031，000，000 ，015，128，000
QS 420 DATAøø9，192，øø0，øøø，224 ，000，000，112
DS 430 DATAø00，000，032，000，000 ，00 ，00, 000
 ，$\varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, ~ \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, ~ \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset ~$
 ，$\varnothing \emptyset \square, \varnothing \emptyset \emptyset, ~ ø \emptyset \emptyset ~$
 ， $000,000,000$
XD 470 FORI $=\emptyset$ TO15：FORT $=\emptyset$ TO $7:$ RE


## Setup

（49152）＜ 76 THENLOAD
SX 5 GOSUB 260
2， ，24：POKE53263，50：POKE2日 END
GA 100 DTA128，000，000，096，000 DATAD日，

SX 120 DATA0日0，000，017，000，000 ，014，128，000
CB 130 DATA009，064，000，000，160 ，ø日の，øの日，ø8日
HQ 140 DATA000，000，032，000，000 ，ロロロ，00 ，ロ0
，150 DATABER，000，080，006，000 ，øøø，øのø，øø
（J） 60 DATAシロロ， ，000，000，000

XP 180 DATA128，000，000，096，000 ， $000,120,000$

KB 200 DATAøø0，øø0，031，000，000 ，015，128，000 ，000，000，112

EQ 230 DATA $000,000,000,000,000$ ， $000,000, \square 0 \square$
BR 240 DATA000，000，000，000，000


EB 260 EORI $=\emptyset$ TO15：$F O R T=\emptyset$ TO7：RE

ADA：POKE 254 ＊ $64+\mathrm{I} * 8+\mathrm{T}, \mathrm{A}:$ NEXT：NEXT
JG 270 DATA $0 \emptyset 0:$ REM TOP BOUNDA RY
MM 280 DATA 255：REM BOTTOM BOU NDARY
AE 290 DATA 000，000：REM LEFT B OUNDARY
MM 30日 DATA 001,255 ：REM RIGHT \｛SPACE\}BOUNDARY
MD 310 DATA $\emptyset \emptyset 2:$ REM POINTER SP EED
EX 320 DATA $\emptyset \emptyset 4:$ REM FLASH SPEE D
HC 330 DATA $6,11,12,15,1,15,12$ ，11，16：REM COLOR DATA
CX 340 DATA $0 \emptyset \emptyset:: R E M$ BUTTON ST OP
CM 350 TB＝49619：READA：POKETB，A
XK $360 \mathrm{BB}=49620:$ READA：POKEBB，A
CQ $370 \mathrm{LH}=49621:$ READA：POKELH，A
KF $380 \mathrm{LB}=49622$ ：READA：POKELB，A
FD $390 \mathrm{RH}=49623$ ：READA：POKERH，A
BJ $395 \mathrm{RB}=49624$ ：READA：POKERB，A
GS 4øØ SP＝49649：READA：POKESP，A
RX $410 \mathrm{FL}=49651$ ：READA：POKEFL，A
CQ 420 CL $=49657: I=0$
JS 430 READA：POKECL $+\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1$ ： IFA＜＞16THENGOTO430
DG 440 BS $=49653:$ READA：POKEBS，A
AQ 450 PX＝49654：REM POINTER CO LUMN（X）
JR 460 PY $=49655$ ：REM POINTER RO W（Y）
GR $470 \mathrm{CH}=49656$ ：REM CHARACTER \｛SPACE\}POINTED TO
BQ $480 \mathrm{LL}=49409$ ：REM SCRN POS（ LOW BYTE）
KR $490 \mathrm{LH}=49410:$ REM SCRN POS（ HIGH BYTE）
QF 500 RETURN

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Flags are used to represent all the nations of the world. Each one is unique in its appearance. Some have stripes, some have many colors, and some even have symbols on them. But for most of us, they all have one thing in common: They're easily confused with one another. Flags is a one- or two-player educational game that will help you learn to identify the flags from many countries.

## Getting Started

Flags is written entirely in BASIC. To ensure accurate typing, enter the program using The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue. When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

The game is played with two joysticks. Plug them in, load the program, and type RUN. (If you have only one joystick, plug it into port 2.) A menu will appear, prompting you for a practice round, a one-player game, or a twoplayer game. If you choose the practice round, you can cycle through all the flags by pressing the + or - key. Each flag and the country it represents will be displayed. To return to the menu, press Q .

## Playing the Game

When you're ready to play Flags, specify option 2 for a one-player game or option 3 for a two-player game. The game screen will appear with the scores and a timer at the top. Press the space bar to begin.

At the start of each round, a flag is displayed in the center of the screen. A list of three countries is shown at the bottom left. If you're playing head-tohead, the list also appears at the bottom right. Players have 15 seconds to match the flag with the corresponding country. To select a country from the list, use the joystick to move the highlight bar over your choice and then press the fire button.

Peter M. L. Lottrup

## Learn the flags of more

## than $\mathbf{4 0}$ different countries

with this educational
trivia game for the 64.
A joystick is required.


In Flags, test your knowledge of world flags in head-to-head competition.

The sooner you provide the answer, the more points you score. Be careful though; points are deducted for incorrect choices. If no one gives the correct response in the allotted time, the answer is given and the game continues with the next flag.

A one-player game ends after ten flags have been displayed. A two-player game ends when one of the players reaches 5000 points. To abort a game at any time, press the f7 key.

## Flags

FF 5 REM COPYRIGHT 1989 COMPUT E! PUBLICATIONS, INC. - A LL RIGHTS RESERVED
FC 10 FORI $=1$ TO24:L2S=L2S+"*": N EXT:L1S=LEFTS(L2S,17)
XQ 26 FORI $=54272$ TO 54296 : POKEI, 0:NEXT
RB 30 PRINT" $\{C L R\} " ;: A A S="\{2\}$ (RVS) ":FORI =1TO20:AAS=A AS+"\{DOWN\} (LEET\} ":NEXT: $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{RND}(-\mathrm{TI})$
JS 40 MX=41:DIMFLS (MX),FL(MX), $\mathrm{V} \$(24), \mathrm{AA}(\mathrm{MX}), \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{MX}):$ FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TOMX: READZ, A $, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{DS}$
HQ 50 FL $(\mathrm{I})=\mathrm{Z}: \operatorname{FLS}(\mathrm{I})=\operatorname{CHRS}(\mathrm{A})+\mathrm{C}$ HRS (B) +CHRS (C) +DS: NEXT
RG 60 POKE $53280,12:$ POKE 53281,1 2
XQ $78 \mathrm{~V} \$(0)="\{$ HOME $\} ":$ FORI $=1$ TO2 $4: V \$(I)=V \$(I-1)+"\{$ DOWN $\} "$ : NEXT
SC 80 FORI=1TO30:SPS=SPS+" ":S 3\$=S3\$+"\{0\}": 4 4S=S4\$+" \{U\}": NEXT:S2S=LEFT\$(SPS, 20)

JB 90 S5\$="\{RVS\}"+LEFT $\$(S P S, 24$ ): $\mathrm{CL}(1)=7: \mathrm{CL}(2)=6: \mathrm{CL}(3)=$ $2: \operatorname{CL}(4)=\varnothing: C L(5)=5: C L(27)$ $=2$
SC $100 \mathrm{~S}=53248$ :FORI $=704 \mathrm{TO} 0704+6$ 3:POKEI, 0 :NEXT
AA 110 FORI $=832 \mathrm{TOI}+63$ : POKEI, $\varnothing$ : NEXT
CM 120 FORI $=764$ TO 725 : READA: POK EI,A:NEXT
EJ 130 FORI $=833$ TO $860:$ READA: POK EI,A:NEXT
BR 140 POKE2040,11: POKE2041,13 : PRINT"\{CLR\}"; :PRINTV\$( 6) TAB (10)"\{BLK\}"LEFT (S 3\$,19)"\{F\}"
SR 150 PRINTVS (15)TAB(10)LEFT $\$$ (S4\$,19)" $\mathrm{VV}^{2}$ "
EA 160 PRINTVS(7)TAB(10)"\{RVS\} \{BLU\}\{A\}"L1S"\{S\}"
KX 170 POKES $+21,0:$ PRINTTAB (10) " $\{$ RVS $\}=\{6$ SPACES $\}$ FLAGS \{ 6 SPACES $\}="$
EM $180 \operatorname{PRINTTAB}(1 \bar{\theta}) "\{$ RVS $\}=$ \{17 SPACES\}="
FM $190 \operatorname{PRINTTAB(10)"\{ RVS\} }=(1)$ LEARN FLAGS -"
FH 200 PRINTTAB (10)" $\{$ RVS $\}=$ (2) ONE PLAYER\{2 SPACETS\}="
PQ 210 PRINTTAB (10)" $\{$ RVS $\}=(\overline{3})$

## Flags

TWO PLAYERS－＂
PQ 220 PRINTTAB（10）＂$\overline{\{R V S\}}=$
\｛17 SPACES\}-"
AH 230 PRINTTAB（10）＂\｛RVS\}\{Z\}"L 1\＄＂\｛X\}\{OFF\}"V\$(7);
ME 240 FORI $=7$ TO14： $\operatorname{PRINTTAB(29)}$
＂\｛6\}\{BLK\}\{J\}": NEXT
SA 250 PRINTV\＄（6）TAB（9）LEFTS（A AS，LEN（AAS）－9）
GX 260 PRINTVS（5）TAB（9）＂\｛YEL\}
PG 270 GETCHS：IECH\＄＜＂1＂ORCH\＄＞＂ 3＂ORCH\＄＝＂THEN276
GF 280 IFCH $=$＂ 1 ＂THEN90 0
HQ 290 PL＝1：GS＝$\varnothing$ ：PRINT＂\｛CLR\}
\｛BLK\}PLAYER \#1": PRINT"
（2 SPACES）（YEL） $0 ø 00^{\prime \prime}$
FG 300 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}"TAB(18)"
\｛BLK\}\{A\}**\{S\}"V\$(1)TAB(
18）＂$=\{2$ SPACES $\}=" V \$(2) T$
$\mathrm{AB}(1 \overline{8}) "\{Z\}^{\star \star}\{x\} \overline{ }$
JJ 310 IFCH $\$=" 3$＂THENPRINT＂
\｛HOME \}"TAB (36)"\{BLK\}PLA
YER \＃2＂V\＄（1）TAB（32）＂
\｛YEL\}onag"
RJ 320 PRINTVS（12）TAB（12）＂
\｛RVS\} $\{\mathrm{BLK}\}$＜SPACE＞TO $S$
TART＂：SC（1）$=0$ ：SC（2）$=0$ ：
$\mathrm{RR}=\varnothing$
PC 330 GETAS：IFAS＜＞＂＂THEN330
JB $340 \mathrm{RR}=\mathrm{RR}+1:$ IFRR $>10$ ANDCH $\$="$ 2 ＂THENRR＝ 0 ：GOTO 2000
HD 350 CC＝ $0:$ FORI $=1$ TOMX： IFAA（ I$)$ $=\emptyset$ THENCC＝1
CB 360 NEXT：IFCC $=$ ดTHENEORI $=1 \mathrm{TO}$ $\mathrm{MX}: \mathrm{AA}(\mathrm{I})=0: \mathrm{NEXT}$
BH $370 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{RND}(1)$＊MX）$+1:$ IFAA $(X)=1$ THEN 370
JK 380 AA $(X)=1: Y Y=X: Z \$=M I D \$(F L$ \＄（YY），4）：GOSUB1650
KS 390 GOSUB1080：AS（1）＝MIDS（FL \＄（YY），4）
BF $400 \mathrm{Xl}=\mathrm{INT}(\operatorname{RND}(1) * \mathrm{MX})+1: \mathrm{IEX}$ $1<>$ YYTHENAS（2）$=$ MIDS（FLS （X1），4）：GOTO $42 \varnothing$
GP 410 GOTO400
EK $42 \sigma \times 2=1 N T(\operatorname{RND}(1) * M X)+1: I F X$ $2<>$ XIANDX2 $\langle>$ YYTHENAS（3） ＝MIDS（FLS（X2），4）：GOTO44 g
QS 430 GOTO42ø
EP 440 IFRND（ 1 ）＜．5THENT $\$=$ AS（ 1 ） $: \operatorname{AS}(1)=A \$(2): A S(2)=T \$$
KB 450 IFRND（1）＜．5THENT $\$=$ AS（2） $: \mathrm{AS}(2)=\mathrm{A} \$(3): \mathrm{AS}(3)=\mathrm{T} \$$
RC 460 IERND（ 1 ）$<.5$ THENT $\$=$ AS（1） $: A S(1)=A \$(3): A S(3)=T \$$
XS 470 T＝15：T\＄＝＂15＂：RV\＄＝＂\｛RVS\} ＂
KR 480 FORI $=1$ TO $3: \operatorname{PRINTV} \$(19+1)$ S2SMIDS（S2S，2）：PRINTVS（ 19＋I）＂$\{2$ SPACES $\}$＂RV\＄＂ \｛BLK\}"AS(I)
KC 490 IECH $\$=" 3$＂THENPRINTV $\$(19$ ＋I）TAB（24）RV\＄AS（I）
PJ 508 RVS＝＂\｛OFF $\}$＂：NEXT：P1＝1：P $2=1$
CR 510 Xl＝NOTPEEK（56321）AND15： X2＝NOTPEEK（56326）AND15
GJ 520 GETAS：IFAS＝＂\｛F7\}"THEN14 b
MM 530 IEX1 $=0$ ANDX2 $=0$ THEN67 0
QJ 540 IEX1く＞1ANDX1＜＞2THEN560
EQ 550 PRINTV $(P 1+19)$＂ \｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF\}"AS(P1)
XG 560 IEX2＜＞1ANDX2＜＞2THEN580
HG 570 IFCH $\$=" 3$＂THENPRINTV\＄（P2 ＋19）TAB（24）＂\｛OFE\}"AS (P2 ；

EM 580 IFX1 $=1$ THENP1 $=$ P1－1
AX 590 IFX2＝1THENP2＝P2－1
EK 600 IEX2 $=2$ THENP2 $=$ P2 $2+1$

AP 610 IFXl $=2$ THENPI $=\mathrm{Pl}+1$
EQ 620 IFPl＜1THENPI $=3$
HC 630 IFP2＜1THENP2 $=3$
RC 640 IFP1 $>3$ THENPI $=1$
XA 650 IFP2 $>3$ THENP $2=1$
CH 660 PRINTV\＄（ $\mathrm{Pl} 1+19$ ）＂
\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛RVS\}"AS(P1): IECH $\$==3$＂THENPRINTVS（P2 ＋19）TAB（24）＂\｛RVS\}"AS(P2 ）
PC 676 TM $=T M+1:$ IFTM $>5$ THENT $=T-1$ ：TM＝0：GOSUB1960

XG 690 T\＄＝RIGHT\＄（＂ø＂＋MIDS（STRS （ $\operatorname{INT}(\mathrm{T})(, 2), 2):$ PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{DOWN\}"TAB(19)T\$
FP $700 \mathrm{Bl}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(56321) \mathrm{AND} 16) / 1$ 6： $\mathrm{B} 2=1$ ： IFCH ＝$=3$＂THENB $2=$ （PEEK（56326）AND 16 ）／16
HM 710 IFB1ANDB2THEN510
EQ $720 \mathrm{PP}=\mathrm{P} 2: \mathrm{PL}=2: \mathrm{IFB} 1=\emptyset$ THENPP $=\mathrm{P} 1: \mathrm{PL}=1$
CE $730 \mathrm{~TB}=17$ ： $\mathrm{IFPL}=1$ THENTB $=6$
EH 740 FORI $=20$ TO 22：PRINTVS（I）S 2\＄MID $(S 2 \$, 2)$ ：NEXT
EK 750 PRINTV\＄（22）TAB（2＋TB）＂ \｛BLK\}*** (BLU\}"AS (PP)" \｛SPACE\}\{BLK\}***"
PQ 760 IFAS $(P P)=2$ STHEN810
QQ 770 GOSUB199ø
CP 780 PRINTVS（18）TAB（8）＂WRONG ！IT WAS＂ $\mathrm{ZS}: \mathrm{SC}(\mathrm{PL})=\mathrm{SC}($ PL）－INT（T＊ 36 ）
PF $79 \emptyset$ IFSC $(\mathrm{PL})<\emptyset$ THENSC $(\mathrm{PL})=\varnothing$
CG 800 GOTO820
XB 810 PRINTV\＄（18）TAB（16）＂CORR ECT！＂：SC（PL）＝SC（PL）+INT （T＊50）：GOSUB197ø
QD $82 \varnothing$ S $\$=$ RIGHT $\$(" ø \varnothing \varnothing \emptyset "+M I D \$(S$ TRS（SC（1）），2），4）
HA 830 PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{DOWN\}
\｛2 SPACES\}\{YEL\}"S\$:IFCH $\$=" 2$＂THEN86 $\varnothing$
BH 840 S\＄＝RIGHT $\$(" \varnothing 000 "+M I D S(S$ TRS（SC（2）$), 2), 4$ ）：PRINT＂ \｛HOME\}\{DOWN\}\{YEL\}"TAB (3 2） $\mathrm{S} \$$
AF $85 \emptyset \operatorname{IFSC}(1)>500 \emptyset 0 \operatorname{RSC}(2)>500$ ØTHEN2øøø
SQ 860 FORDY $=1$ TO1500：NEXT
HK 876 FORI $=18 \mathrm{TO} 23$ ：PRINTV\＄（I）S 2\＄MIDS（S2\＄，2）：NEXT
QM 880 GOTO 340
QG 890 GOSUB1990：PRINTV\＄（18）TA B（5）＂OUT OF TIME！IT WA S＂ $\mathrm{Z} \$:$ GOTO860
EX 900 PRINT＂\｛CLR\}\{BLK\}LEARN M ODE $\{2\}^{\prime \prime}: \mathrm{X}=1:$ PRINTV（3）T $A B(6) A A S$
KE $91 \varnothing$ PRINTVS（2）TAB（6）＂A＂
SD $92 \varnothing$ PRINT＂\｛HOME\}\{DOWN\}\{BLK\} \｛10 Y \}"
GX 930 PRINTV\＄（21）TAB（10）＂ \｛BLK\}(+) NEXT FLAG"
RR 946 PRINTTAB（16）＂（－）PREVIO US FLAG＂
DS 950 PRINTTAB（10）＂（Q）QUIT＂
PF 960 GOSUB1050：GOSUB1080
FH 970 GETAS：IFAS＝＂＋＂THEN1018
EP 980 IFAS＝＂ Q ＂THEN14 0
DH 990 IFAS＜＞＂－＂THEN976
BQ 1000 GOTO1030
EX $1010 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1:$ IEX $>$ MXTHENX $=1$
EA 1020 GOTO 160
BF $1030 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}-1:$ IEX＜1THENX $=\mathrm{MX}$
XD 1040 GOTO960
JM 1850 POKES $+21,0: E=7:$ PRINTVS （3）；：PRINTTAB（E）＂$\{4\}$ \｛A\}"L2\$"\{S\}"
RS 1060 FORI $=1$ TO $12+$ EU：PRINTTAB （E）＂\｛OFE\} $\{4\}=" M I D \$(S 5 \$$ ，2）＂二＂：NEXT

RC 1070 PRINTTAB（E）＂\｛4\}\{Z\}"L2\$ ＂\｛X\}":RETURN
AR 1080 AA $(X)=1$
GM 1090 IFCHS＝＂1＂THENPRINTV\＄（1 8）TAB（15）＂\｛BLU\}"MIDS (F LS（X），4）LEET $\$(S 2 \$, 1 \varnothing)$
QB 1100 AS＝FLS（X）：A＝FL（X）
PA 1110 ONAGOTO112日，1210，1270， 1310，1350，1390，1420，14 30，1470，1500
RJ $112 \emptyset$ PRINTV\＄（4）；：FORI $=1$ TO4： PRINTTAB（ 8 ）LEET（AS， 1 ） S5\＄：NEXT
RB 1130 FORI $=1$ TO4：PRINTTAB（8）M IDS（AS，2，1）S5S：NEXT
RS 1140 FORI $=1$ TO4：PRINTTAB（8）M IDS（AS，3，1）S5S：NEXT
XE $115 \emptyset$ IFX＜1ØORX＞12THEN117 0
GX 1160 POKES，173：POKES＋1，122： POKES +39 ，CL（ $\mathrm{X}-9$ ）：POKES ＋23，1：POKES $+29,1$ ：POKES $+21,1$
EM 1170 IFX＜14ORX＞15THEN1206
SJ 1180 POKES $+2,158$ ：POKES $+3,12$日：POKES $+4 \emptyset, \mathrm{CL}(\mathrm{X}-1 \emptyset)$ ：PO KES $+23,3$ ：POKES $+29,3$
EP 1190 POKES +40 ，A：POKES $+21,2$
PP 1200 RETURN
QE 1210 PRINTV（4）；：FORI $=1$ TO12 ：PRINTTAB（8）LEET $\$(A \$ 1$ ）＂\｛RVS\}\{8 SPACES\}"MIDS （AS，2，1）；
QC 1220 PRINT＂\｛8 SPACES\}"MIDS ( AS，3，1）＂\｛8 SPACES\}": NE XT
GA 1230 IEX＝20THENPRINTVS（9）TA B（19）＂\｛BLK\}R"
AR 1240 IEX＜25THENRETURN
CC 1250 POKES $+2,158$ ：POKES $+3,12$ 0：POKES $+23,3:$ POKES +29 ， $3: A=7:$ IFX $=25$ THENA $=5$
XS 1260 POKES $+40, A:$ POKES $+21,2$ ： RETURN
EF 127 PRINTV\＄（4）；：FORI＝1TO6： PRINTTAB（ 8 ）LEFTS（AS，1） S5\＄：NEXT
XF 1280 FORI＝1TO6：PRINTTAB（8）M ID $\$(A S, 2,1) S 5 \$: N E X T$
RX 1290 IFX＝30THENFORI $=4$ TO15： P RINTVS（I）TAB（8）＂\｛RVS\} \｛WHT\}"LEFT $(S 2 \$, 8):$ NEX T
AA 1300 RETURN
AP 1310 PRINTLEFT $\$(A \$, 1): G O S U B$ 1490
JG 1320 PRINTMIDS（AS，2，1）；
SB 1330 FORI $=4$ TO15：PRINTVS（I）T AB（15）＂\｛RVS\}\{2 SPACES \} ＂：NEXT
GQ 1340 PRINTV（9）TAB（8）S5S：PR INTTAB（ 8 ）S5\＄：RETURN
RC 1350 PRINTLEET $\$(A \$, 1) ;: G O S U$ B1490
KJ 1360 FORI $=6$ TO13：PRINTVS（I）T AB（19）＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ \｛WHT \} \｛2 SPACES\}";:NEXT
MA 1370 FORI $=9$ TO10：PRINTVS（I）T AB（14）＂\｛RVS\}"LEFT\$ (S2\$ ，12）：NEXT
JG 1386 RETURN
BX 1390 PRINTLEFT $\$(A \$, 1) ;: G O S U$ B149a
EK 1400 POKES＋2，158：POKES $+3,12$ 0：POKES $+40,1$ ：POKES +23 ， 3：POKES $+29,3$
DH 1416 POKES $+21,2$ ：RETURN
QE 1420 PRINTLEFT $\$(A S, 1):$ GOSUB 1490：GOTO1160
EF 1436 PRINT＂\｛BLU\}":GOSUB149ø
DQ 1440 PRINTVS（4）TAB（8）＂\｛RED\} ＂S5\＄V\＄（5）TAB（8）S5\＄V\＄（1 4）TAB（8）S5\＄V\＄（15）TAB（8

# Will they call you "Tinkerbell"or "Deadeye"? 




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Flags

JG 1450 PRINTV\$ (6)TAB(8)"\{WHT\} "S5\$V\$ (7) TAB (8) S5\$V\$ (1 2) TAB (8) S5\$V\$ (13) TAB (8 ) S 5 \$
QR 1460 RETURN
XA 1470 PRINT" $\{$ WHT $\} ":$ GOSUB149 :FORI $=4$ TO15
XF 1480 PRINTVS (I)TAB (2 $\sigma)^{\prime \prime}$ \{RED\} \{RVS \}"MIDS (S5\$, 14 ) : NEXT: PRINTV\$ (5) TAB (9 ) "\{BLK\}+":RETURN
RE 149 GORI $=4 \mathrm{~T} \overline{\mathrm{O}} 15$ : PRINTV\$ (I)T AB (8) S 5 S: NEXT: RETURN
GH 1500 PRINT"\{RED\}": GOSUB1490
EK 1510 FORI = 4 TO7: PRINT" $\{$ YEL\} \{RVS\}"V\$(I)TAB (14)MIDS (S5\$,8) : NEXT
JF 1520 FORI $=12$ TO15: PRINT" \{RVS \} \{GRN\}"VS (I) TAB (14 ) MIDS (S5\$,8):NEXT:RETU RN
FR 1530 DATA1, $28,5,31$, "NETHERL ANDS"
XJ 1540 DATA1, $158,31,28$, "VENEZ UELA"
MA 155 D DATA1, $28,5,28$, "AUSTRIA
EJ 1560 DATAL, $28,158,28$, "SPAIN
QX 1570 DATA1, 28,5,30,"HUNGARY
DATA1,28,5,154,"LUXEMB OURG"
AF 1590 DATA1, $28,5,144$, "LIBYA" JQ 1600 DATA1, 36, 158, 28, "ETHIO PIA"
AR 1610 DATA1, $30,158,31, " G A B O N$
XF 1620 DATAI, $154,5,154$,"ARGEN TINA"

FB 1630 DATAI, 28,5,30, "INDIA"
AK 1640 DATA1, $28,5,30$, "NIGER"
CC 1650 DATAl,144,28,158,"WEST GERMANY"
BH 1660 DATAl, 28,158,30,"GHANA
SD $167 \emptyset$ DATA1, 28,5,144, "YEMEN" KJ 1680 DATA1,5,36, 28, "BULGARI A"
JR 1690 DATA2, 31, 158, 28, "CHAD"
FG $170 \emptyset$ DATA $2,28,158,144$, "BELG IUM"
BG 1710 DATA $2,31,5,28, " E R A N C E "$ PK 1720 DATA2, $28,158,30$, "RWAND $A^{\prime \prime}$
PX 1730 DATA $2,30,5,28$, "ITALY"
JS 1740 DATA $2,28,158,30$, "NEW G UINEA"
KE 1750 DATA $2,30,5,30$, "NIGERIA
BJ 1760 DATA $2,28,5,30$, "IVORY C OAST"
FG 1770 DATA $2,30,28,158$, "CAMER OON"
CG 1780 DATA $2,30,158,28$, "SENEG AL"
GS 1790 DATA $3,5,154,1$, "SAN MAR INO"
SK 1806 DATA $3,28,5,1, "$ INDONES I $A^{\prime \prime}$
XG 1810 DATA3,5,28,1, "POLAND"
MK 1820 DATA $3,28,30,1$, "MADAGAS CAR"
AC 1830 DATA $4,28,5,1, " D E N M A R K "$
DB 1840 DATA $4,31,158,1$,"SWEDEN
AQ 1850 DATA $4,5,31,1$, "FINLAND"
HB 1860 DATA5, $28,5,1$,"SWITZERL AND"
PJ 1870 DATA $6,154,1,1$,"SOMALI \{SPACE\}REP."

KQ 1880 DATA7,144,1,1,"BANGLAD ESH"
QA 1890 DATA8,1,1,1,"THAILAND"
JM 1900 DATA $9,1,1,1, " M A L T A "$
MH 1910 DATA10,1,1,1,"OMAN"
DE 1920 DATA1,144,5,28,"UPPER \{SPACE\}VOLTA"
EK 1930 DATA1, 30,5,28,"SIERRA \{SPACE\} LEONE"
XE 1940 DATA60, $0,0,126,0,0,126$ $, 0,0,255, \theta, \theta, 255, \theta, 0,1$ $26,0,0,126,0,0,60,16,0$ , 8
ES 1950 DATAl $6, \theta, \theta, 56, \theta, \theta, 56, \theta$ $, 3,255,128,1,255,0,0,1$ $24,0,0,124,0,0,198,0,1$ , 1
RQ 1960 POKE $54273,70:$ POKE 54278 ,78: POKE 54296,15 : POKE5 4276,17: POKE $54276,16:$ R ETURN
MM 1970 POKE54278,96:POKE54296 , 15
DB 1980 FORI $=1 \mathrm{TO} 00 \mathrm{STEP} 3:$ POKE 5 $4273,50+\mathrm{I}$ : POKE 54276,33 : POKE54276, $\varnothing:$ NEXT:RETU RN
GD 1990 EORT $=1$ TO15: POKE 54296,1 5: POKE 54296 , $0:$ NEXT: RET URN
BS 20øø GOSUB1970:FORI=18TO23: PRINTV\$(I)S2\$MID\$ (S2\$, 2) : NEXT

HB 2010 PRINTV\$(18)TAB(15)"GAM E OVER!": GOSUB1976
AD 2020 PRINTV\$(20)TAB(8)"
\{BLK\}\{RVS\} PRESS <SPAC E> FOR MENU "
DJ 2030 GETAS:IFAS〈>" "THEN203 g
XM 2040 GOTO140



And so does the exciement
Gauntet in s the best home compule version of an arcade hit yell figh tech wizardry and leading-edge programming deliver unbelievable sound and graphics. Go for it!



A B B
A


> Rescue the princess from a fire－breathing dragon in this challenging action－adventure game for the 64 ．Joystick required．

The kingdom is in a royal mess．It＇s al－ most time for your wedding，but the princess is nowhere to be found．Word has it that she has been kidnapped by a fire－breathing dragon and taken to its lair－the dreaded Dark Castle．

Hmm ，sounds like the king is be－ hind this one．But you have no choice； you must fulfill your destiny and prove yourself worthy of his daughter＇s hand． So，off you ride on yet another perilous adventure．

In Royal Rescue，you search the Dark Castle for the princess and at－ tempt to rescue her from the fiery drag－ on．The castle is a labyrinth of rooms connected by halls，doorways，and stairs．Each room is filled with trea－ sures，keys，and the keepers of the castle－the deadly Pink Marshmallows． So get ready．If you＇re not quick and quick－witted，you＇ll soon find yourself well done！

## Getting Started

Royal Rescue is written entirely in ma－ chine language．To type it in，you＇ll need to use MLX，the machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue．When MLX prompts you，re－ spond with the values listed below．

## Starting address 0801 <br> Ending address 1C20

When you＇ve finished typing in the data，be sure to save a copy of it before exiting MLX．

Although Royal Rescue is written in machine language，it loads and runs like a BASIC program．When you＇re ready to play，plug a joystick into port 2 ；then load the program and type RUN．

## Save the Princess

The princess is hidden somewhere with－ in the Dark Castle＇s 16 rooms．To move around in the castle，push the joystick in the direction you wish to go．Press the fire button to jump over any obstacles．


Royal Rescue reveals a particularly precari－ ous passageway．To advance，you must ride a moving sidewalk through a series of bobbing Pink Marshmallows．

Some rooms in the castle have doors that are locked．To unlock a door， you need a key．Keys and other trea－ sures－cherries，flowers，and bells－ are scattered throughout the castle． Whenever you come across a treasure， pick it up by touching it．Points are awarded for each treasure you capture． Cherries are worth 50 points；flowers， 100 points；bells， 200 points；and keys， 500 points．Also，every door you open gives you 1000 points．

You begin the game with six lives． Each bell you capture gives you an ex－ tra life．You can have as many as nine lives at any point in the game．

As you move from room to room， be sure to avoid the Pink Marshmal－ lows－the dragon＇s unconditional al－ lies．There are two types of Pink Marshmallows：roving marshmallows， which you can destroy，and stationary marshmallows，which you never can get rid of．If you collide with either， you＇ll lose a life．

A game ends when you reach the princess or lose all of your lives．Press f1 at any time to start a new game．

## Game Strategy

To increase your chances of success， closely watch the Pink Marshmallows． These fiendish blimps always appear at the same locations in rooms and follow the same paths．A good strategy is to enter a room，observe the Marshmal－ lows for a moment，and then quickly exit the room．Repeat this procedure until you＇ve learned where the safe spots in the room are．

Some rooms in the castle have areas that appear impossible to reach， even by jumping．But be patient．As you become more familiar with the cas－ tle，you＇ll find ways to reach these areas from other rooms．

## Royal Rescue

g801：9A g8 ga gø 9E 32 30 36 6C 0809：31 gの gの g曰 $20 \quad 44$ A6 $78 \quad 89$ 0811：A9 3385 g1 A2 88 Aด 08 F9 g819：B9 gg Dg 99 gg 38 C8 Dg FC $0821: \mathrm{F} 7 \mathrm{EE}$ 1B 08 EE 1E 98 CA 97
 g831：C8 3F 98 9D CO OA 9D 40 9C $0839: 03 \mathrm{CA} 10 \mathrm{EO} 4 \mathrm{C}$ OO OD OO OB





0861：00 A8 00 00 A8 90 00 69 4A
 0871：28 00 日の 28 日の 00 14 00 40 0879：00 14 00 00 15 ø0 00 日0 37
 9889： 00 A8 g0 g0 AC g0 g0 BC E5

 08A1： $0 \emptyset$ AA $\emptyset \emptyset \quad 62$ AA $0 \emptyset \quad 11$ AA 7 E














 0921：02 A8 Øロ 02 AA Øロ 06 A9 89
 9931：A 0 00 $02 \quad 28 \quad 00 \quad 01 \quad 040062$


 0951：40 Ø8 30 40 ØA A8 80 ØA 8D





 0989：Øの A8 40 Ø0 A8 80 94 A8 C5 9991：80 Ø4 3080 Ø8 AA 80 ØA E8 9999：AA 8 Ø ØA A8 Øロ ØØ A8 ØØ 3E




 09C9：0A AA A8 ØA AA A8 084891 09D1：48 日A 2A 28 ดA AA A8 ØA A8 09D9：AA A8 GA AA 98 AA AA 6884 09E1：59 69 A8 4456 A8 55 5A AE 09E9：A8 99 AA A8 $11 \quad 02$ A8 9078


 ØAØ9：ØA AA A8 ØA AA A8 0848 D2 ØA11：48 ØA 2A 28 ØA AA A8 日A E9 ØA19：AA A8 GA AA 98 AA AA 58 B5 GA21：59 69 D8 4457 D8 $55 \quad 5 \mathrm{~F}$ C3日A29：68 99 9F 68 11 1F 68 gø 28 0A31：7D A8 日の 7D A8 g0 7D 28 6E ØA39：$\varnothing 1$ F4 28 Ø1 $54 \quad 28$ 日の 0063


 ØA59：5A 80 日1 5A 0Ø 0158 00 35
 ӨA69：00 01 55 00 05 5540 05 6B ØA71：55 46 ØA79：15 $55 \begin{array}{llllllll}50 & 15 & 55 & 50 & 15 & 1 F & F D\end{array}$ ØA81：FF F8 3F FF FC 7F FF FE A 0A89：FF FF FF DA 2E 1B DA EE CD ØA91：DB C2 6E 1B DA EE FF DA 31 ØA99： 22 FB FF FF FF 7F FF FE BA gAAl： 3 F FF FC 1 F FF F8 g 0 FF CA


 ØACl：55 $65 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 99 & 99 & 65 & 55 & 55 & \mathrm{FE} & \mathrm{D} 1\end{array}$ ØAC9：FA EB AF AF EB FA FF FF 92 ØAD1：AF EB FA FA EB AF FF 03 E8



 ØAF9：1F 01 日の 日C 01 Ø1 日A 8847


ØВ09：41 $23 \begin{array}{llllllll}10 & 53 & 84 & 00 & 10 & 40 & 40\end{array}$ ØB11：$\emptyset \emptyset$ 9A Eの $80 \quad \emptyset 6 \quad 85$ Øの 25 5D ØB19：DC Øの 63 F8 Ø3 33 30 Ø6 E4 ＠B21：37 78 日C 3 E 60 1C 1F E 1 E E6 ØB29：70 1B Cl $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 19 \mathrm{E} 3 \mathrm{E} \emptyset 19 \mathrm{~B} 8$













 ØBA1： $02 \quad 20 \quad \emptyset 0 \quad 08 \quad 88 \quad 80 \quad 00 \quad 9289$
 ØBB1： $8080 \quad 0121$ 日の 04 の日 40 AA ØBB9： $001020644040 \quad 00 \quad 00$ 1B

 ØBD1： 00 ØØ 5E $0 \emptyset$ 01 FF $80 \quad 07 \mathrm{C} 3$ ดBD9：FF Eg 1E FF B8 18 FE 3848 ØBE1： 6038 ØE 61384 E E $\quad 38 \quad 18 \mathrm{E} 2$ 0BE9：06 FC 7E 1E FE AA FE FE BB のBF1： 00 FE F8 57 3E FD FE 1E 62 ØBF9：FF FF FE FF FF FE 3 F 日0 6A



 のC21：øの 1E gの gの 1E gの 03 FE B 6





 ØC59：AA ØØ 02 AA gg g2 AA g g gF gC61：02 AA Øロ g2 AA g g gA AA 59




 gC91：2A A8 8A g日 A2 g8 80 g2 72 ØC99：20 $80 \quad 08 \quad 20 \quad 20 \quad 08 \quad 20 \quad 3076$ ØCA1： 30 20 FC FC 30 FC FC FC B5 ØCA9：FC FC FC FC FC FC $30 \quad 30$ 5B

 ØCCl： FF Øの 3C FC F 0 FF FF FC B5 ดCC9： $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } 57 \mathrm{C} \emptyset \text { FF } 57 \text { FC FC FC FC }\end{aligned}$ ＠CD1：FC F3 FF 3C g3 FF gg go 41
 ØCE1：A8 $2 \sigma$ 2A $2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 20$ AA 2 A A2 E $\emptyset$ ØCE9：A8 02 AA $8 \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ 2A $\emptyset \emptyset \emptyset \emptyset$ DC

 ØD01：37 85 01 58 A2 2D A9 06 E 0 0D09：9D 49 g3 CA CA CA 10 F8 EB ØD11：A9 g0 85 A3 85 AA A9 8F A4 gD19：8D 18 D4 A9 2A 8D GF D4 AF ØD21：A2 97 BC C3 日E BD 0040 C9 ØD29：99 06 D 0 CA 10 F4 A9 0785 ØD31：8D 18 50 A9 $918 \mathrm{D} \quad 20$ 50 8B ØD39：A2 $\quad \emptyset 0 \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 28$ 50 8E $30 \quad 5066$ 9D41：20 9A 1A 78 A9 BD 8D 14 50 0D49：03 A9 15 8D 15 Ø3 A9 FA CD 0D51：8D 12 Dg A9 81 8D 1A Dg B2 0D59：AD 11 D 129 7F 8D 11 D 060 ØD61：A9 4C 8D CA 15 58 A2 ØF 20 ØD69：A9 FF 9D ØØ 60 CA 10 FA 55 ØD71：A9 09850629 A9 30 8D $98 \quad 35$ 0D79：50 A9 B9 8D AØ 50 A9 04 D3 gD81：85 B1 A9 9085 B 085 B 8 B 2 ØD89：85 F7 85 F 8 A 9068506 1B ØD91：20 A1 12 20 CB 日E AD 98 F2 ØD99：50 $85 \mathrm{~B} 4 \mathrm{AD} \mathrm{A} 0 \quad 5085 \mathrm{B5}$ B5 ØDA1：A5 B $\emptyset 85$ B6 A5 B1 85 B7 8D ØDA9：A5 B4 8D 98 50 A5 B5 8D 11

のDB1：A 50 A5 B6 85 B $\emptyset$ A6 B7 44
 ØDC1：A2 07 A9 90 9D D8 50 9D B2 ØDC9：C8 50 9D D 0 5 BD 41 EØ F9 ØDD1：9D Eg 50 CA 10 EC A9 2C 61 ØDD9：8D CA 15 2Ø E4 FF C9 8552 GDE1：D D 03 4C 61 ØD 06 B9 9049 ØDE9： 0320 D7 ØE AD CA 15 C9 F5 ดDF1：4C D 6 E8 A6 B3 $\mathrm{F} \emptyset 99 \mathrm{CA} 4 \mathrm{D}$ ØDF9：Fg 4C CA DO 19 A9 0185 FC日E01：A3 85 AA A9 Ø2 85 Ø4 A9 18 ØE 99：2C 8D F8 97 EE F8 $97 \quad 20$ B7 ØE11：6E ØE C6 g4 D $\emptyset$ F6 A2 $0 \emptyset$ A8 वE19：20 9D 19 C6 96 20 D7 冋E AA बE21：20 6B gE A5 96 Fg g3 4C 8A ØE 29：A9 ØD A2 ØC AØ ØF 18 2Ø 04
 ØE 39：AB 20 E4 FF D 0 FB 20 E4 6B gE 41：FF Fg FB 4C 61 0D A9 83 F3日E 49：AØ gE 20 1E AB A9 46 8D 3D ØE51： 92 Dด A9 37 8D g3 Dの A9 gF ØE59：Ø2 8D $15 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 20$ E4 FF C9 E7 のE61：59 Fg Eg C9 4E D 0 F5 4C gD
 ØE71： $0 \emptyset$ CA D 0 FD 88 D 1 FA 6018 ØE79：47 41 4D 45 1D 4 F 5645 9F日E 81：52 g0 931111111143 7C のE89：4E $4 \mathrm{E} \quad 47 \quad 52 \quad 41 \quad 54554 \mathrm{C} 41$ gE91： $41 \quad 54 \quad 49 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 53 \quad 2 \mathrm{C}$ gD A6 gE99：59 $4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 20 \quad 46 \quad 4 \mathrm{~F} \quad 55 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} ~ 4 \mathrm{~B}$ のEAL： $44 \begin{array}{lllllllll}40 & 54 & 48 & 45 & 20 & 50 & 52 & 94\end{array}$ ดEA9： 49 4E $43 \begin{array}{lllllll}45 & 53 & 53 & 2 E & \text { OD } & \text { OC }\end{array}$ ØEB1：50 4C $41 \quad 59 \quad 20414741 \quad 9 C$ ØEB9： 49 4E $\quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 28 \quad 59 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F} \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 4 \mathrm{~B}$日EC1：29 ga 16 18 $20 \quad 21 \quad 22 \quad 23$ A3 ØEC9：25 26 Aの 05 2の 2C 日F A9 DF ఏED1：32 A $\emptyset \quad$ 日F $2 \emptyset$ 1E AB A5 E7 F5 ØED9：A4 F8 $85 \quad 6384 \quad 62$ A2 90 Fg ØEE1： $38 \quad 20 \quad 49 \mathrm{BC} 20$ E2 BA $2 \emptyset 39$ ØEE 9：DD BD A2 FF E8 BD 02 Ø1 FB ØEF1：D D FA Fg 11 A9 30 8D $0 \emptyset$ 8D ØEF9： 01 A 905 B9 $90 \quad 0199$ g1 33
 ØF09：EB AØ 冋B 20 2C 0F A9 g1 9A ØF11：A8 20 1E AB Ag 19 20 2 C C ดF19：日F A5 Ø6 $2 \emptyset 26$ ØF Aด 22 BB ดF21：2の 2 C 日F A5 B8 $18 \quad 69 \quad 30 \quad \mathrm{BF}$

 ØF39：1D 1D 1D 1D 1D 20 20 20 6C ØF41：4C $49 \begin{array}{llllllll}56 & 45 & 53 & 20 & 1 D & 20 & 6 C\end{array}$ ØF49：20 $2 \emptyset \quad 4 \mathrm{~B} \quad 45 \quad 5953$ gØ A6 FB ØF51：§2 BD 89 10 85 F9 BD 99 3B ØF59：10 85 FA A2 Ø0 Aの 0の B1 9E 0F61：F9 D 03 4C E8＠F E8 C8 F3 ดF69：8E 8D बF 8C 8F gF 日A ØA B3 ØF71：8D 76 gF gA 69 gด A8 A9 BC日F79：ØC 85 04 B9 F9 日F 9D 00 62 0F81：50 C8 8A $18 \quad 69$ g8 AA C6 54
 0F91：F9 9D 98 50 C8 B1 F9 9D CA 0F99：A 50 C8 Bl F9 C8 $48 \quad 29$ FC gFAl： Fg 4A 4A 4A 4A C9 08 9の D 2 ØFA9： 0269 Fb 9D $60 \quad 50 \quad 68 \quad 2941$ ØFB1： 0 F C9 $98 \quad 90 \quad 62 \quad 09 \mathrm{Fg}$ 9D 87 gFB9：68 50 B1 F9 C8 9D 90 50 24 ดFCl：8E DF 日F 8C E4 日F 日A 日A 4B
 0FD1：C8 9D 70 50 8A $18 \quad 69 \begin{array}{lllllll} & 68 & 5 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$
 ØFE1：9A 1A A $\emptyset$ Ø 0 4C 60 日F BD A7 ØFE9：FD 日F A4 Ø2 39 日0 60 8D 97 ดFE1：15 D 0 20－82 1A CA 10 FA 12日FF9：AD 1E DØ $60 \quad 01 \quad 93 \quad 07 \quad 9 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{C} 7$ 1001：1F $\quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad \mathrm{FF} \quad 27 \quad 55 \quad 92 \quad 65 \quad 08$
 1011：29 00 01 08 01 00 日0 00 6Е
 1021：00 018000000000 00 81 1029：2B $55 \quad 82 \quad 97$ 00 018180 EA 1031：02 00 00 日0 gD 00 01 07 C3 1039：00 01 01 05040000000 2A





## Royal Rescue

1059：320001050100000100 01 00 1061：00 $06 \quad 050083300910544$ 1869：01 00 00 01 00 06 9A 0046 1071：2F 0601840100000192 1079：02 00 00 00 2F 000104 1A 1081：01 00 00 00 02 08 00 00 32 1089：A9 C8 E7 96 1B $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 45$ 5A C8 1091：7E 93 B2 C7 CD F1 012506 1099：10 $10101011111111111 \begin{array}{lllllll}10 & 11 & 10\end{array}$ 10A1：11 $1111111111 \begin{array}{lllll}11 & 12 & 12 & C 4\end{array}$
 10B1：22 01 gA 2 C BE 1111 gA 8D 10B9：2C 911112 日A 54 D2 $1 F$ FD 10C1：13 日A 54 A5 1F 14 Øø 0925 10C9：46 82 Ø0 ø0 09 5A 82 00 64 10D1：00 99 6E 82 ø0 00 052054
 10E1：0B 58 5A 00 ø0 $006928 \quad 23$ 10E9：3B ø0 øø 0938 3B ø0 ø0 E6 10F1：05 0C 7C 00 00 05 A0 7C F8 10F9：00 Ø0 gA 58 BD 日E 02 gA 15
 1109：12 64 ØA 585512050 AA 03 1111：7C $5512060692 \quad 38 \quad 9054$ 1119： 06 Ø日 日A 55 7D 3E 07 GA CE 1121：55 7D E3 07 0A 55 7D 14 EE 1129：07 日A 55 7D $32 \quad 97$ gA 55 EA 1131：7D 1C 97 日A 55 7D DF 9792 1139：0A 55 7D FD $97 \quad 00 \quad 06 \quad 19$ A2 1141：38 00 00 $0008 \quad 32709069$ 1149：00 $08 \quad 467090 \quad 00 \quad 6570$ B7
 1159：00 66 3D 5F 90 ø0 0661 68
 1169：ØA 34 C5 ØE 15 ØA 50 AA 53 1171：02 15 GA 6C C5 ØE 15 GA 7C 1179：88 AA $62 \quad 15$ Ø0 01 6F 4241



 11A1：00 6598 B4 0600 ØA 78 E7 11A9：65 040808 日 18 8E 2 F 9983 11B1：00 99545000006968 20 11B9：50 06 ø0 097 C 5000 ø0 B9 11C1：06 12 3C $90 \quad 0600$ ØB 54 5D 11C9：C5 $000090 \quad 074 \mathrm{E}$ 6E C4 E 1 11D1：10 $67 \begin{array}{llllllll}58 & 64 & \text { C } 4 & 10 & 67 & 62 & \text { E } 5\end{array}$ 11D9：5A C4 $108076 \mathrm{C} \quad 50 \quad \mathrm{C} 4 \quad 10 \quad$ 日B 11E1：07 7646
 11F1：0A 60 AD D 080 日A 4 C 6D 26
 1201：0A $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 72$ C4 0 E 日A $58 \quad 6687$ 1209：C4 ØE GA 64 5A C4 OE GA A6
 1219：日E ØA $88 \quad 36$ C4 ØE 0518 BB 1221：B4 ø日 ø0 ø0 ØA 9С C5 301 E 1229：80 ØA 9C 45 D 080 ØA 24 B8 1231：C5 3080 日A 7485 D 080 D $\varnothing$ 1239：ØA 4C 85 30 80 ØA 60 C5 DB 1241：Dの 80 06 9C AD 00 00 00 E5 1249：2D D2 ดC Aด $36 \quad 64$ 5B 9E DC 1251：A5 BD øø FF 65 7D øø FF D8 1259：3D C5 2543 3D C5 496761 1261：3D C5 6D 8B 34 C6 ØE 9C 71 1269：32 65 00 FF 7D 8E 18 7B D1 1271： $6 \mathrm{C} \quad 87 \quad 34 \quad 80$ AA C $\varnothing$ Ø0 FF 94 1279：4E $\begin{array}{lllllllllllllll}69 & 34 & 80 & 80 & 9 B & 34 & 80 & 99\end{array}$ 1281：36 $85 \quad 208800 \mathrm{FF} 199374$ 1289：32 90 1287 BE D2 2C 64 A3 1291：91 A5 2C 64 BE D2 $54 \mathrm{8C}$ 2A 1299：91 A5 54 8C AA C5 90 FF AF 12A1：A9 GD 8D 86 12A9：A6 02 BD 5B 1385 FD BD 77 12B1：6B $13 \quad 85$ FE Ag FF A9 934 C
 12C1：BD E4 12 8D DD 12 BD E7 B3 12C9：12 8D DE 12 C 8 B1 FD F0 51 12D1：E9 85 FC C8 B1 FD $85 \mathrm{FB} \quad 65$ 12D9：8C E 1220 FF FF A $9 \mathrm{FF} \emptyset 2$ 12E1：D 0 EA 60 1B F6 EA 131282 12E9：12 A9 6124 FC 10 Ø2 A9 B9 12F1：28 A2 F9 D6 69 A9 01 A2 B2


1301：86 05204613 A0 08 A5 D4 1309：05 91 F9 A5 F9 186504 AE 1311：85 F9 96 92 E6 FA CA Dø 34 1319：EE $6020 \quad 461324$ FC 308 8 1321：08 A0 01 A9 FE 91 E9 D 031 1329：『A A 002 B9 4313 91 F9 DB 1331：88 10 F8 A5 F9 $18 \quad 69 \quad 2844$ 1339：85 F9 90 02 E6 FA CA D8 5C 1341：E8 60 FC FF FD A5 FB 8597 1349：F9 A5 FC $290318 \quad 698457$ 1351：85 FA A5 FC 29 7C 4 A 4A 97 1359：AA 60 7B 92 B3 DA EF 32 Aø 1361：5B 76 A5 C4 DD F2 $35 \quad 5049$ 1369：6F $86 \quad 1313131313149 B$ 1371：14 $14 \begin{array}{lllllll}14 & 14 & 14 & 14 & 15 & 15 & 9 \mathrm{~A}\end{array}$ 1379：15 $15 \begin{array}{lllllll}15 & \text { A1 } & 5 \mathrm{D} & 78 & 16 & 53 & \mathrm{DE}\end{array}$ 1381：53 4D 3B 61 ø0 ø0 90 0144 1389：44 A5 ดC B6 ดD 8C 1E 54 F2 1391：00 08 00 40 05 4C 15 A0 E1 1399：00 8C 06 A $0 \quad 27351831$ 1D 13A1：34 8D 1E 523052440081 13A9：15 25952 F Øб 9C 02 1D DC 13B1：3A 607 CCD 89408941 FE 13B9：09 668966 3D 751230 A9 13Cl：16 19 OE 11 1E 5126 B5 44 13C9：5F 4D 00 00 941324 E9 16 13D1：40 CD $\begin{array}{llllllll}31 & 81 & 21 & 75 & 12 & 1 B & E 7\end{array}$ 13D9：00 $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & 30 & 33 & 49 & 30 & \text { AA } & 33 & 51\end{array}$ 13E1：5B 20 BC $\quad 00$ g® $1 \mathrm{E} \quad 314474$ 13E9：AA 44 B3 44 BC 00 50 g0 B7 13F1：50 $14 \quad 50$ C8 50 DC 5168 DC 13F9：51 7C 52 08 52 1C 52 A8 93 1401：52 BC $53 \quad 4853$ 5C D8 $00 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ 1409：D8 2760609405074977 1411：10 C9 10 D3 10 DD 10 E7 F2 $\begin{array}{llllllll}1419: 11 & 6 \mathrm{E} & 11 & 78 & 11 & 82 & 11 & 8 \mathrm{C} \\ 50\end{array}$ 1421：12 $69 \begin{array}{lllllll}12 & 13 & 12 & 10 & 12 & 27 & 58\end{array}$ 1429：12 AE 12 B8 $12 \mathrm{C} 2 \quad 12 \mathrm{CC} 60$ 1431：00 14 CA $09 \quad 0065$ 1F 69 A3 1439：21 11 2D 0570658409 D5 1441：C1 OD CE GA 13 GE 23 GE 2D 1449：69 ØA 70 ØA 7C ØE C5 ØF ØE 1451：10 3349 日F 5A व0 008742 1459：4A 00 50 CB 38 DE 5D Cb 2A 1461：1A 52 3E AB 22 BF 89 D2 A3 1469：00 00 $9413 \quad 30$ CB 24 EA 39 1471：2D CB 19 D4 $06 \quad 52303 \mathrm{E} \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$ 1479：44 50 Al 38 B5 716 F 0F Fg 1481：6C C4 A4 98 A7 98 Bø 98 C8 1489：B9 98 C2 06 D3 4C B3 60 A4 1491：00 OC A8 ØC B1 वC BA ØD D2 1499：75 6D 7E 日D 87 1E 35 D4 54 14A1：24 28 Al 日0 0C 00 D8 03 2F 14A9： $0 \mathrm{~F} ~ 48$ D8 6974 0A 7B 52 2C 14B1：1D C2 B6 2725 D6 0D 2D 6D 14B9：05 7A 998400 00 D8 0523 14C1：29 C3 00 55 1B 2D $3572 \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ 14C9：33 $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}54 & 8 \mathrm{E} & 54 & 7 \mathrm{~F} & 48 & 27 & \mathrm{DB}\end{array}$ 14D1：67 9A 6000601 E 34397 A 14D9：38 A4 $19 \begin{array}{lllllll}19 & 15 & 18 & 65 & 24 & 62\end{array}$ 14E1：26 $30364 \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{~F} \quad 48 \quad 00 \quad 00 \mathrm{Cl}$ 14E9：B8 $66 \quad 39 \quad 24 \quad 164 \mathrm{~B} \quad 07 \quad 5 \mathrm{~B}$ A 6 14F1：00 $32 \begin{array}{lllllll}30 & 5 \mathrm{~F} & 50 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 4 \mathrm{C} & 60 & 76\end{array}$ 14F9：AC CC 64 D8 64 DA 84 DC 2B 1501：84 DE 2 C E＠ $85 \begin{array}{lllllll}27 & 85 & \text { C7 } & 54\end{array}$ 1509：86 $67 \quad 87 \quad 07 \quad 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 57 \quad 05 \quad 78 \quad$ 日E 1511：06 18 06 B8 $05 \quad 2905$ 2D 94 1519：0F 5D 857 E 86 1E 86 BE 33 1521：05 2F 05 CF 06 6F 07 gF 42 1529：08 24 CC 24 E 81 E 38 lE 86 1531：4C $22 \begin{array}{llllllll}54 & 08 & 1 \mathrm{~A} & 52 & 53 & 22 & 77\end{array}$ 1539：43 36 00 0E 32 8E 35 日E B7 1541：3C 8E 3 F 日E 46 8E 49 GA FE 1549：50 $0 \emptyset$ ØB 25 1A 53 Ø0 1 1A 87 1551：30 7C F3 219349 A0 4A 90 1559：3C $16 \begin{array}{llllllll}53 & 56 & \text { D } 316 \text { ED } 06 & C 9\end{array}$ 1561：00 10 F3 20 FC ØD GF 21 6B 1569：AF $12 \begin{array}{llllllll}12 & 33 & 22 & 49 & 00 & 16 & 30 & 1 F\end{array}$
 1579：00 26 ØF $26 \begin{array}{llllll}19 & 26 & 23 & \text { 06 } & 19\end{array}$ 1581：07 4E 1E 31 日6 4C C9 3896 1589：E1 1169 4D $72 \begin{array}{lllll}11 & 87 & 52 & 64\end{array}$ 1591：08 3A 21 3A A9 3 E BC 6339 1599：49 2766 ø0 日6 1C CE 10 1D 15A1：D8 10 E2 10 EC 11691129

15A9：73 1D 7D 118712 gE 2258 15B1：18 $12 \quad 22$ ØE A9 12 B3 ØE 9C 15B9：BD 12 C7 60 AD 19 D6 8D 41 15Cl：19 D8 2901 D6 034 C 7 E 8 B 15C9：EA $2 \mathrm{C} \quad 46$ 1B A2 01 BD 9014 15D1：50 10 70 BD 985029 03 6D 15D9：D6 69 BD A0 5038 E9 65 C 4 15E1：29 67 D8 5F BD D8 50 4A AE 15E9：B6 2720 F4 1A C9 FE B6 36
 15F9：1A B6 10 AØ 03 D 06720 F2 1601：DD 1A B6 97 Ag FD A9 6079 1669：4C $\quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 16 \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} 1 \mathrm{~A} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} 44 \mathrm{D} 6$ 1611：16 20 4C 16 30 1C 20 F9 67 1619：1A C9 FE Dø 65 A9 03 4C D2 1621：3C 1620 CB 1 A 900520 EE 1629：D8 1A 90172026 1A 4 C E5 1631：44 16 20 FC 1A C9 FE 90 5 F 1639：E9 A9 FD AØ 00 $2078 \quad 1919$ 1641：FE D8 50 E8 Eの 08 F6 日D D1 1649：4C CF 15 BC FG 50 FE FO B5 1651：50 B9 ø0 A 60 A5 B2 F0 0 E 1659：04 C6 B2 D6 38 A9 02858 E 1661：B2 A2 87 BD D8 3F 4A 7E 23 1669：D8 3 F BD D8 3 F 4A 7 E D8 10 1671：3F BD D $\emptyset$ 3F 日A 3 E D $\mathrm{D}^{2}$ 3F E4 1679：BD D $\emptyset$ 3F 日A 3 E D 0 3F CA BE 1681：10 E1 A2 Ø0 20 F9 1A C9 69 1689：FB Dø 03 EE 98 50 C9 FA CB 1691：D0 03 CE 98 50 AD 1E Dø 90 1699：2D 15 D $\emptyset 4$ 4 90 5D A2 98 A7 16A1：0A 9022 BD 985038 ED 7B 16A9：98 50 Bø 0449 FF 6901 AA 16B1：C9 $30 \mathrm{~B} \emptyset 11 \mathrm{BD} \mathrm{A} \emptyset 50383 \mathrm{~F}$ 16B9：ED A9 50 Bも 0449 FF 69 C8 16C1： 01 C9 2 AA 9065 CA D $\emptyset$ D8 FC 16C9：F0 31 BD 5850 Fg gC 18 6E 16D1：65 66 C9 日A B0 058506 B6 16D9：38 66 B9 BD 50 50 FØ 6377 16E1：20 BE 1A BD 4850 F0 6254 16E9：85 A3 BD $38 \quad 5020 \quad 971948$ 16F1：BD $46 \quad 50$ A2 06209719 日A 16F9：4C 821724 B0 30 F9 A2 EE 1701：00 26 F9 1A C9 26 D $\emptyset 12$ 9A 1709：A0 ø0 A9 ØF A2 ロ0 2078 7B 1711：19 A9 04 FG 0285 AA 4C 8D 1719：7E 17 AD ØO DC ØA ØA ØA $2 F$ 1721：0A A2 04 ØA 90 03 CA D 015 1729：FA E4 B1 8E 6017 FG 35 A 3 1731：8A F0 2B Eg 91 D 10 A2 62 1739：00 20 FC 1A C9 FE 90 2541 1741：A9 $\quad 0185 \mathrm{~B} 04 \mathrm{C} \quad 5 \mathrm{~F} \quad 17 \mathrm{Eg} \quad 2 \mathrm{~F}$ 1749：ø2 D Ø ØF A2 øø 26 F9 1A 47 1751：C9 FE 90 11 A9 6185 Bg 54 1759：D6 04 A5 $\mathrm{B} \emptyset$ D $\emptyset 67$ A9 06 A6 1761：85 B1 205019 AD 00 DC 24 1769：29 10 D 015 A5 B $\emptyset$ Dø 11 3E 1771：A9 F3 A2 00 2ø 日E 1A A9 DC 1779：03 F0 6285 AA A9 808580 1781： 10 A2 97 BD 1050 C 902 C 4 1789：90 29 BD A8 50 F0 65 DE BB 1791：A8 50 Dø 1F BD $98 \quad 5 \emptyset 9 D 80$ 1799：A8 50 DE B 06 Fg 66 FE 68 17A1：F8 674 C B4 172052 1A DA 17A9：8A Dø 08 A5 $\mathrm{B} \emptyset \quad \mathrm{D} \emptyset \quad 04$ A9 27 17B1：02 85 AA 8A D0 0520 CB E6 17B9：1A 9013 BD C8 5018 7D 8C 17C1：B8 50 9D C8 50 BD 98509 B 17C9：7D E0 50 9D 9850 BD D0 25 17D1：50 18 7D C0 50 9D D6 50 D4 17D9：BD Ag 50 7D E8 50 9D Aø 55 17E1：50 8A Fg 30 BD 8850 DD 8A 17E9：98 5090 GA BD $8 \emptyset 50$ DD 99 17F1：98 50 F0 98 90 96 9D 98 8F 17F9：50 $20 \quad 26$ 1A BD 78 50 DD 9D 1801：A0 5090 GA BD 7050 DD 76 1809：A0 50 F0 089096 9D A6 B4 1811：50 $20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ 1A 2082 1A CA A4 1819：30 $034 \mathrm{C} \quad 8417 \quad 24 \mathrm{Bg} 10 \mathrm{AE}$ 1821：4E AD C0 50186948 8D 85 1829：C0 50 AD E8 5669 øø 8D C7 1831：E8 50 30 3B A2 gø 20 F9 F2 1839：1A C9 FE F0 08 C9 FC B0 E9 1841：2E C9 20 Fも 2A AD E8 5038 1849：C9 05 90 $06 \quad 20$ B8 194 C 74

1851：46 1В А9 0085 B0 85 B1 4C 1859：20 5019 AD A0 501869 8B 1861：03 29 F8 38 E9 93 8D A6 17 1869：50 A9 05 FO 0285 AA A5 FC 1871：B6 C9 61 D0 35 A2 b0 A5 73 1879：B1 C9 01 Fg 0E C9 02 D6 90 1881：29 26 F9 1A C9 FE B6 22 FC 1889：4C $9313 \quad 20$ FC 1A C9 FE AC 1891：B 018 A9 0085 B 085 Bl 01 1899：20 50 19 AD 4319 8D 0085 18A1：50 8D F8 07 A9 05 F 60232 18A9：85 AA A9 6A CD 9850901 F
 18B9：02 A9 A3 D $\emptyset$ 日F A9 A3 CD 0 B 18C1：98 50 B $\emptyset \emptyset D$ A 4 B $\emptyset 304 \mathrm{ECF}$ 18C9：E6 02 A9 9A 8D 9850 Dø 94 18D1：37 A9 2D CD AØ 509019 ØB 18D9：Fg 17 A4 B0 10658 D A0 38 18E1：50 3040 A5 02186904 EF 18E9：85 02 A9 CB 8D Ag 50 D 0 AF 18F1：17 A9 CB CD A6 56 B6 3349 18F9：A4 B6 30 32 A5 8238 E9 61 1901：04 85 02 A9 2D 8D A6 50 A2 1909：A9 4C 8D CA 15 A9 008556 1911：B3 8D $15 \mathrm{D} \emptyset \mathrm{F} 0158 \mathrm{D} 98 \mathrm{BF}$ 1919：50 A9 00 8D E0 50 8D B8 D2 1921：50 F6 08 A9 00 8D E8 50 AB 1929：8D C0 50 4C 46 1B A2 Ø0 05 1931：20 9D 19 A9 0385 B3 A9 D7 1939：4C 8D CA 15 DØ ED Ø6 25 03 1941：25 23 21 010202020221 1949：00 00 00 FC 04 00 00 А6 12 1951：B1 BD 3F 19 Fg Ø6 8D 06 FF 1959：50 8D F8 97 BD 4419 8D 65 1961：10 50 8D Bø 50 A9 84 8D 2B 1969：ø8 50 A9 øø 8D A8 50 BC 55 1971：49 19 BD 4B 19 A2 $0 \varnothing 206 \mathrm{E}$ 1979：0E 1A 9820 8A 19 9D E0 23 1981：50 A5 A9 29 C 0 9D B8 50 4B 1989：60 1869804 A 66 A9 4A B® 1991：66 A9 38 E9 2060 A8 F0 CB

1999：FC 88 D 18 AD 15 D ${ }^{18}$ 3D A8 19A1：3E 1B 8D 15 Dg 8 AFO GB 5A 19A9：A4 02 B9 00 60 3D 3E 1B 75 19B1：99 00606088 D 6 ØA A9 08 19B9：4C 8D CA 15 A9 0285 B3 34 19C1：60 88 D 9 ØC A5 B8 C9 $0^{\prime}$ A CE 19C9：B6 05 E6 B8 3866 B9 6Ø 2D 19D1：88 D 13 A5 B8 F6 9A C6 9D 19D9：B8 A9 6420 BE 1A A9 081 B 19E1：2C A9 0785 A3 6088 D6 4E 19E9：1F A5 B8 Dø AF A9 00 8D EA 19F1：B8 50 8D EØ 50 A9 05 BC 44 19F9：98 50 CC 98 50 90 02 A9 22 1A01：FA 7D 98 50 8D 985060 F9 1AØ9：88 Dø 10 A9 E9 20 8A 19 50 1A11：9D E8 50 A5 A9 29 C0 9D C3 1A19：C0 50 60 A9 0185 B3 A9 97 1A21：4C 8D CA 1560 BD B8 5045 1A29：49 FF $18 \quad 6901$ 9D B8 50 DB 1A31：BD E0 5049 FF 6900 9D 5E 1A39：Eの 5060 BD C 05049 FF B3 1A41：18 6901 9D C 06 BD E8 81 1A49：50 49 FF 69 00 9D E8 5027 1A51：60 BD $90 \quad 50$ 9D F8 67 BD C6 1A59：08 50 9D A8 50 BD 1050 CD 1A61：Dø 02 A9 01 9D Bg 506074 1A69：Ag 1C 2C Ag 1D 4A B9 00 0A 1A71：D 0 3D 3E 1B 90 03 1D 36 D7 1A79：1B $99 \quad 00$ D 668 Ag 17 D 633 1AB1：EC 8A gA A8 BD C8 50 ØA 56 1A89：BD 98 50 2A 99 ø0 Dø BD 9B 1A91：A0 509901 D 9 Aø 10 D 067 1A99：D5 BC 6050 BD 68502049 1AA1： $78 \quad 19 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 52$ 1A BD 18 50 C9
 1AB1：1A BD 2850206 C 1A BD 11 lab9：30 50 4C 7 FE 1A 18 65 F7 7 F 1AC1：85 F7 90 02 E6 E8 3866 DA 1AC9：B9 60 A9 ØA BC Eø 503003 1AD1： 02 A9 04 A 01 E D 0 ØC BC 95 lad9：Eø 5010 Ø3 A9 ØE 2C A9 4C
 1AE9：Fg 06 C9 FE Fg 83 C9 FC 65 1AF1： 601860 BD E8 50308330 1AF9：A0 1D 2C Ag 1E A9 87 8D 88 1B01：0B 1B 8C 19 1B BD 9850 F7 1В $09: 38$ E9 06 4A 4A A8 A9 81 C3 1B11：8D 341 B BD Ag $5038 \mathrm{E9} \mathrm{FA}$ 1B19：00 29 F8 8D 33 1B 0A 2E D9 1B21：34 1 B gA $2 \mathrm{E} \quad 34 \mathrm{lB}$ 6D 3378 1B29：1B 8D 33 1B 9093 EE 34 9 B 1B31：1B B9 FF FF $60 \quad 0182 \quad 8472$ 1B39：08 10 204080 FE FD FB 77 1B41：F7 EF DF BF 7F A2 0 D BD C5 1B49：F8 50 9D 00 D4 CA 10 F7 AD 1B51：A2 07 B4 A3 F 64088989 D 1B59：8D 601 B 9A 9A 0A 6900 BD 1B61：A8 A9 00 95 A3 9D 05 D4 22 1B69：9D 06 D4 BD EC 50 29 FE E 6 1B71：9D 04 D4 A9 8785 A6 8E D6 1B79：88 1B B9 C3 1B 9D F8 50 BF 1B81：C8 E8 C6 A6 Da F4 A2 0039 1в89：B9 С3 1в 95 А5 С8 В9 С3 D1 1B91：1B 95 A4 4C B9 1B D6 A4 A6 1B99：D6 08 BD FC 5029 FE 9 D 84 1BA1：FC 50 BD F9 501875 A5 35 1BA9：9D F9 50 6A 55 A5 10 Ø8 47 1BB1：A9 06 9D 96 D4 9D FE 50 3C 1BB9：8A F0 04 A2 00 F0 934 C 53 1BC1：31 EA 0002000881008 E 1BC9：FA 0065001100088138 1BD1：20 65006200080008 B9 1BD9：41 06 FF 06 03 06860636 1BE1：08 41 00 FF FC 03008 EE 1BE9：00 088100 F5 00 02 00 06 1BE1：C0 00 08 41 日0 F3 F2 0 D 60 1BF9：00 03 00 08 2110 F3 00 A2 1C01：10 00 30 00 0841 Ø2 FA 8B 1C09：00 06000900082100 B5 1Cll：F9 00 14 00 0A 00 08 15 3E 1C19：00 FC 00 0100 00 00 00 A0

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TRAPPER

Computers are wonderful things．Every second，they flawlessly execute thou－ sands or even millions of instructions． Unfortunately，a computer is only as good as the program it＇s running．Be－ cause programs are written by humans， who are not perfect，computers must be equipped with ways to handle errors． When something unexpected happens on the Commodore 64，the computer frequently locks up or interrupts the pro－ gram with an unfriendly error message．

Some BASICs have tried to over－ come this problem．Microsoft BASIC has the ON ERROR GOTO statement； Applesoft BASIC uses ONERR GOTO． With these statements，program control can be transferred to an error－handling routine whenever something goes wrong．Until recently，BASIC 2.0 lacked such a statement．But now there＇s Error Trapper，a utility that traps errors for you．

## Getting Started

Error Trapper is written entirely in ma－ chine language．To type it in，you＇ll need to use $M L X$ ，the machine language entry program located elsewhere in this issue．When MLX prompts you，re－ spond with the values listed below．

## Starting address C000 <br> Ending address C1CF

When you＇ve finished typing in the data，be sure to save a copy of it to disk before exiting MLX．Use the name ERROR TRAPPER when you save the program．

Installing Error Trapper is a two－ step process．First，load the program with the statement LOAD＂ERROR TRAPPER＂${ }^{\prime \prime} 8,1$ ．Next，type SYS 49152： NEW．To have your programs install Error Trapper，include the following as the first two lines of your program：

## David Kokorowski



## 10 IF $\mathrm{A}=0$ THEN $\mathrm{A}=1:$ LOAD＂ERROR TRAPPER＂ 8 ， 1 <br> 20 SYS 49152

Error Trapper adds two statements to BASIC：TRAP and RESUME．These statements can be used only in program mode，not in direct mode．Furthermore， Error Trapper must be installed in memo－ ry for these commands to work properly．

## Trapping Errors

The heart of Error Trapper is the TRAP statement．Its syntax is

## TRAP line number

After this statement executes，program execution is automatically transferred to the specified line whenever an error occurs．For example，the statement TRAP 1000 tells Error Trapper to jump to line 1000 whenever an error occurs． The statement TRAP 0 disables Error Trapper．

Error Trapper adds three reserved variables to BASIC：EN，LN，and EM\＄．

The variable EN holds the number of the error that occurred．For example， when a syntax error occurs，EN will contain an 11 （see＂Table of BASIC Error Messages＂for a complete list of error numbers），LN contains the line number the error occurred in，and EM\＄ holds the error message．By testing the values of these three variables，your error－trapping routine can recover gracefully from most BASIC errors．

The second Error Trapping state－ ment is RESUME．Its syntax is

## RESUME line number

This statement lets your program re－ sume execution after an error has oc－ curred．It＇s like a GOTO in that variables remain intact．However， unlike most GOTO statements，it can calculate line numbers．For example，on the 64 ，RESUME $\mathrm{LN}+10$ is legal，but GOTO LN＋10 is not．

An interesting effect of RESUME is that if the specified line is the line the error occurred in，Error Trapper auto－ matically jumps to the next line．For ex－ ample，consider the following program：

## 10 TRAP 100 <br> 20 PRONT＂HI＂ <br> 30 PRINT＂I＇M A COMPUTER＂ <br> 40 PRINT＂GOODBYE＂ <br> 50 STOP <br> 100 RESUME LN

Error Trapper catches the syntax error in line 20 and jumps to line 100 ．Line 100 is a RESUME LN（LN is 20）．Since this is the line the error occurred in，Error Trapper returns to line 30 instead．

There are several errors Error Trap－ $p e r$ can＇t catch．The OUT OF MEMORY and FORMULA TOO COMPLEX errors are not trapped，because doing so could cause the computer to crash．Disk errors are not trapped，either．See＂Table of

## Table of BASIC Error Messages

Too Many Files<br>File Open<br>File Not Open<br>File Not Found<br>Device Not Present<br>Not Input File<br>Not Output File<br>Missing Filename<br>Illegal Device Number<br>NEXT Without FOR<br>Syntax Error<br>RETURN Without GOSUB<br>Out of Data<br>Illegal Quantity<br>Overflow<br>Out of Memory<br>Undefined Statement<br>Bad Subscript<br>Redimensioned Array<br>Division by Zero<br>Illegal Direct<br>Type Mismatch<br>String Too Long<br>File Data<br>Formula Too Complex<br>Can＇t Continue<br>Undefined Function<br>VERIFY Error<br>LOAD Error<br>Errors marked with a e are untrappable．

BASIC Error Messages＂for a list of trappable errors．

## How It Works

Error Trapper first wedges itself into the CHRGET routine at address $\$ 73$ ．As your program executes，it checks all statements for a TRAP command．Once one is found，it changes the Kernal error routine pointer at $\$ 300$ and $\$ 301$ to point to its own error－trapping routine and saves the target line number．When an error occurs，Error Trapper intercepts it，updates the variables EN，LN，and EM\＄，and then jumps to the target line number．When a RESUME command is found，Error Trapper jumps to the speci－ fied line（or the following line if the speci－ fied line is where the error occurred）．

## Error Trapper

C006：A9 4C 8573 A9 0D $8574 \quad 52$ C008：A9 C0 $8575 \quad 60$ E6 7A D0 FA C010：02 E6 7B $20 \quad 79$ 08 C9 5471 C018：F0 06 C9 52 Fg 92 Dg 4 D 70 Cg26：A5 3A C9 FF F0 479848 5A Cg28：8A 48 A5 7A 8D $34 \quad 93$ A5 46 C030：7B 8D 3503 2ø 79 øø C9 5A Cg38：54 FO 12 Ag 00207300 D3 C040：D9 C6 Cl D6 1A C8 C0 05 2g C048：Dの F3 4C 5B C1 Ag 00 2g 1F C050：73 06 D9 C3 C1 D8 08 C8 2D C658：C0 63 D 6 F3 4C $76 \mathrm{C} 日$ AD A7 C660：34 $63 \quad 85$ 7A AD 3503185 E 2 Ca68：7B 68 AA 68 A8 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 79$ g8 97 C070：20 A7 Cl A5 14 D 064 A5 10 C $978: 15 \mathrm{Fg} \quad 17 \mathrm{A9} 9 \mathrm{~F}$ 8D $0063 \quad 74$ Cø80：A9 C0 8D 01 03 A5 14 8D 2D

C088：36 03 A5 15 8D 37 83 4 C 87 C090：69 C0 A9 8B 8D 00 Ø3 A9 01 C698：E3 8D 01634 C 69 C 08 8A D3 C6A日： 10.034 C 74 A4 A5 3 A C9 B5 CøA8：FF D6 03 4C 3A A4 Eø 10 B9 CgB0：F0 F9 EG 19 F0 F5 85 FF 41
 CaC0：38 03 8E 3A 63 A9 4 C A 08 C $\begin{array}{lllllllll}C \\ C & \text { C8：} & 4 \mathrm{E} & 20 & \mathrm{Bl} & \mathrm{C} 1 & 85 & 49 & 84 \\ 4 \mathrm{~A} & 70\end{array}$ C 0 D $0: A 4$ FE A5 FF 2091 B3 20 E7 C0D8：2B BC C9 FF D 911 A 9 B9 30 CaE日：A C Cl 2067 B8 2058 BC 51 C0E8：A9 BE A0 C1 20 50 B8 20 F2
 CaF8：C1 $8549844 \mathrm{~A} A C$ 3A 63 AA C100：20 A2 B3 20 D0 BB A9 45 C2 C108：A 0 CD 26 B1 C1 85 F9 84 日B Cl10：FA CE 3A 03 AD 3A 03 0A A2 C118：A8 B9 28 A3 85 FB B9 2956 C120：A3 85 FC Ag 00 B1 FB 85 C 4 C128：FD 29 7F 99 CB Cl A5 FD 2D
 C138：00 91 F9 C8 A9 CB 91 F9 85 C140：C8 A9 Cl 91 F9 AD 36 63 D9 C148：85 14 AD $37 \quad 83 \quad 85 \quad 15 \quad 18 \quad 2 \mathrm{D}$ C150：20 13 A6 904720 A3 A8 31 C158：4C AE A7 20 A7 Cl A5 1448 C160：CD 38 g3 D $\begin{gathered}\text { EA A5 } 15 \mathrm{CD} \\ 2 \mathrm{C}\end{gathered}$ C168：39 03 D0 E3 2013 A6 A0 DC C170：00 B1 5F 85 FE C8 B1 5F 82 C178：85 FF 88 B1 FE D 605 C 8 F 8 C180：Bl FE Fg 18 A5 FE 690139 C188：85 FE A5 FF 690085 FF 99 C190：B1 FE 8514 C 8 Bl FE 852 F C198：15 4C 4F Cl A2 11 A9 39 A5 C1A日： 48 A9 A $4 \quad 48 \quad 4 \mathrm{C}$ 8B E3 $28 \quad 44$ C1A8：73 日0 20 8A AD 20 E7 B7 28

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\#3) Advanced User - Five 128 programs to get the most out of your 128 system and peripherals. You get Prototerm, a terminal package, Protolinc BBS, a BBS package, Digitalker, for adding digitized voice to your 128 programs, Super 81 Utilities, a disk editing and file utility package specifically for the 1581, and Colorez, the 40 to 80 column conversion program.

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This excellent alignment program is a must-have for every Commodore owner. Easy to use, it helps you to align your drive so that it runs just as if it were new! The simple instructional manual and on-screen help prompt you through the alignment procedure and help you adjust the speed and head stop of your drives. It even includes instructions on how to load the alignment program when nothing else will load!

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## Richard A. Rardin

Grab all or a portion of any graphics screen with this outstanding desk accessory for GEOS and GEOS 128, versions 1.3 and higher.

Looking for a way to copy graphics from just about any GEOS screen? Maybe there's a certain file or tool icon that has caught your eye. Or perhaps there's a graphics image in a geoWrite file that you'd like to use. With Screen Grabber, you can do this and much more.

Screen Grabber is a versatile desk accessory that allows you to copy graphics from the deskTop and most applications to a photo scrap. Once in this form, you can import the scrap into geoPaint, geoWrite, geoPublisher, or any other GEOS program that supports graphics cut-and-paste.

## Typing It In

Screen Grabber is written in machine language, so you'll need to use MLX, the machine language entry program found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in . The MLX prompts, and the values you should type in, are as follows:

## Starting address: 1503 <br> Ending address: 1D8A

When you've entered all the data for Screen Grabber, save two copies to a GEOS work disk. Save the first with the filename GRABBER and the second with the name GRABBER.BKUP. One copy will be converted by GeoConverter into a GEOS desk accessory. The other is a backup copy in case you have a problem with the conversion.

Now, type in GeoConverter. (This is the new version of GeoConverter, updated in the December 1989 issue of COMPUTE!'s Gazette.) Be sure to use The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue, to prevent typing mistakes when you enter the program. Save a copy of GeoConverter to the disk that contains Screen Grabber. Be very careful when typing in GeoConverter. It writes directly to your disk, so a typing error could cause it to scramble your disk.

To prepare Screen Grabber for use with GEOS, load GeoConverter and type RUN. When prompted for a filename, enter GRABBER. GeoConverter then converts the file into a GEOS desk accessory.

## Using the Program

To use Screen Grabber from the deskTop, double-click on its icon or select the grabber option from the geos menu. If you want to fetch graphics from a page of the deskTop other than the one Screen Grabber is on, you'll have to open Screen Grabber from the geos menu. To use the program from within an application, select grabber from the geos menu. Because Screen Grabber is a desk accessory, you can't copy graphics from other desk accessories or from applications that don't support desk accessories.


Cut and paste photo scraps from a variety of applications with Screen Grabber.

Once Screen Grabber is opened, a small icon will appear in the upper left corner of the screen. The icon contains four letters: $M, C, U$, and $Q$. The M (Move) option allows you to move the icon to anywhere on the screen. Simply click on $M$ to pick up the icon. Move it to the new location and click again to put it down. If you try to drop the icon at a point where it's off the screen, it will automatically reposition itself so that the entire icon remains on the screen. It doesn't matter if the region you're copying includes the Screen Grabber icon or not. Screen Grabber copies the original screen, not the icon.

The C (Copy) option allows you to copy any portion of the screen to a photo scrap. First identify the area you'd like to copy. Click the pointer at the upper left corner of the region. A small corner marker will appear on the nearest byte boundary that includes the point selected. You won't be able to move the cursor above or to the left of the marker after you've placed it. Next, select the lower right corner of the region by clicking again. A second corner marker will appear on the nearest byte boundary, and the cursor will be free to move over the
whole screen. Now, click on the $C$ in the Screen Grabber icon. The program creates a photo scrap containing the graphics region selected and places it on the current disk. When the copy is finished, the two corner markers disappear.

The U (Undo) option allows you to cancel the copy command at any time. If the icon is above or to the left of the first marker, you'll have to set the second marker before canceling the copy.

The Q (Quit) option allows you to exit Screen Grabber and return to the deskTop or application.

After you exit Screen Grabber, you can paste the photo scrap into any GEOS application such as geoWrite or into a photo album via the Photo Manager. Of course, you can also paste it into a geoPaint document, modify it, and put it back into the photo scrap using geoPaint's cut command.

## Screen Grabber

1503: BF FF FF FF $9000 \quad 09$ BF 63 150B:FE FD E6 0067 A 7 C 065 2E 1513: AC 0085 AC 0065 AF 0672 151B: 05 A7 87 C 5 A 9 CC 65 A 6 A 2 1523: CC 65 A0 CC 85 AF 8 C E5 BB
 1533:65 A 6 日7 C5 E 09097 BF 4 A 153B:FF FD 906069 FF FE EF 3 F 1543:83 85 Ø0 90104 A 3 C 9092 154B:10 53637265656 E 47 CA 1553:72 $6162 \begin{array}{lllllll}10 & 20 & 56 & 31 & 2 \mathrm{E} & 48\end{array}$ 155B:30 00 00 00 00652696310 1563:68 $61 \quad 72 \quad 64 \quad 20 \quad 412 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 31$ 156B:52 $61 \begin{array}{llllllll}72 & 64 & 69 & 6 \mathrm{E} & 20 & 20 & 11\end{array}$ 1573:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 9D 157B:00 00000000000000 A5 1583:00 00000000000000 AD 158B:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 B5 1593:00 00000000000000 BD 159B: 00 00 06064465736 BCF 15A3:20 $4163636573736 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20$ 15AB: $72 \begin{array}{llllllll}79 & 20 & 74 & 6 \mathrm{~F} & 20 & 67 & 72 & \mathrm{~F} 5\end{array}$ 15B3:61 $62 \quad 2067 \quad 72617068 \quad 94$ 15BB: $69 \quad 63 \quad 73 \quad 206672 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F}$ 6D 2 D 15C3:20 $61 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 6 \mathrm{E} & 79 & 20 & 73 & 63 & 72 & \text { C3 }\end{array}$ 15CB: $65 \quad 656 \mathrm{E} \quad 2 \mathrm{E} 90000000 \mathrm{~B} 2$ 15D3:00 00600000000000 FD 15DB:00 00 00 00 0000000006 15E3:00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0Е 15EB: 00 ø0 00 00 0000000016 15F3: 00906060906000001 E 15FB:00 00 00 00 A5 3B 8D 449 F 1603:18 A5 3A 8D 43 10 A5 3C A2 160B:8D 45 10 A9 1085 83 A9 32 1613:42 $85 \quad 62 \quad 28$ 5A C1 A9 0031 161B:8D $8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 178 \mathrm{D} \quad 90 \quad 17 \quad 20 \quad 4 \mathrm{E} \quad 1 \mathrm{D}$ 1623:10 A9 90 8D 8D 17 A9 08 B6 162B:8D 8C 17 A9 60 8D 8E 1729 1633:20 C3 12 A9 10 8D AA 84 CD 163B:A9 D4 8D A9 $8460 \quad 016065$ 1643:00 0060609060910172 164B: $00 \quad 00 \quad 20 \mathrm{~B} 7 \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{Cl} 8497 \mathrm{AC}$

1653：17 40 0日 20 B4 C1 80 0ø CA 165B： 40 8A 00 A9 1085 83 A9 2 B 1663：A $085 \quad 02 \quad 2081 \mathrm{Cl} 20 \mathrm{~B} 48 \mathrm{~B}$ 166B：Cl 40 g日 80 8B FF A9 1353 $1673: 85$ 日B A9 4885 日A A9 95 8B 167B：85 98 20 C6 C1 A6 81 A9 31 1683：35 85 日1 AD 日月 8C 8D 2D 21
 1693：AD 27 D 0 8D 28 D $\emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 29$ 1C 169B：D 086 g1 6040 8A 16 FF 50



 16C3： 00 03 0000003 00 0003 CB
 16D3：AD 0585 10 $01 \quad 60$ A5 3 B D9 16DB：85 g3 A5 3A 85 日2 A5 3C 9 F 16E3：85 $84 \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{~F} \quad 17 \mathrm{Fg}$ 03 $4 \mathrm{C} ~ 51$ 16EB：$\varnothing 3 \quad 13 \mathrm{AD} 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 17 \quad 85 \quad 96 \quad 85$ 5D 16F3： $97 \quad 18$ A9 $15 \quad 15507850789$ 16FB：AD 8D $17 \begin{array}{llllllll}17 & 85 & 99 & A D & 8 C & 17 & C C\end{array}$ 1703：85 08 AD 8D $17 \quad 85$ GB AD 17 170B：8C $\quad 17 \quad 85$ gA 18 A $9 \quad 18 \quad 6593$ 1713：日A 85 gA 9 g g2 E6 日B 20 D3 171B：B3 C2 C9 日G $\mathrm{F} \mathrm{C}_{3} 35$ A5 92 B6 1723：38 ED 8C 1785 日2 A5 83 6E
 1733：ED 8E $17 \quad 85 \quad 64$ A5 04 C9 $\quad \mathrm{BF}$
 1743：83 4C E5 12 4C 69 11 A5 B3 174B：$\varnothing 2$ C9 $9 \mathrm{C} \quad 90 \quad$ 日3 $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 87 \quad 13$ E2 1753：4C E8 $12 \mathrm{AD} 9017 \begin{array}{lllllllll}\mathrm{C} & \mathrm{C} & 76\end{array}$ 175B：D 01 60 C9 00 Fg 03 4C F 0 1763：1D 12 4C 9B 11 A9 01 8D A6 176B：BD 84 A9 3 F 8D BC 84 A9 D4 1773：C7 8D B9 84 A9 0285 Ø8 D 9 177B： 20 D5 C1 A9 $\emptyset \emptyset$ 8D BB 8434 1783：A9 90 8D BA 84 A9 Ø0 8D 3C 178B：B8 84 A9 $9185 \quad 98 \quad 20$ D5 DE 1793：C1 A9 90 8D 9017 60 A9 31 179B：$\varnothing 18 \mathrm{D} 9017 \mathrm{~A} 5 \quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 85 \quad 0254$ 17A3：8D $95 \quad 17$ A5 $3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 8503$ 8D BE 17AB：96 $17 \begin{array}{llllllll} & 17 & \text { A5 } & 3 C & 85 & 04 & 8 D & 94\end{array} 4 \mathrm{~F}$ 17B3：17 А9 Øロ 85 Ø5 A9 $0 \emptyset 8584$ 17BB： 0 B A9 $98 \quad 85 \mathrm{gA}$ A2 $\quad 02$ A 0 B2 17C3： $\mathrm{AA}_{\mathrm{A}} \quad 20 \quad 69 \mathrm{Cl}$ AD $9517 \begin{array}{llllll} & 28 & 72\end{array}$ 17CB：E5 12 8D 9517 AD $9617 \begin{array}{llllll} & 17 & 17\end{array}$ 17D3：E5 13 8D 9617 A9 $\quad$ 日0 85 B9 17DB： 0 B A9 9885 日A A2 94 A 8 D6 17E3： 6 A 2069 Cl 38 AD 9417 ll 17EB：E5 12 8D $9417 \mathrm{AD} 96174 \emptyset$ 17F3：85 日B AD 951785 日A AD 47 17FB：94 1785 日C A9 $\quad 8185 \quad 98 \quad 10$ 1803：20 CF Cl 20 D2．C1 AD $96 \quad 11$ 180B： 17 8D BB $84 \mathrm{AD} 95 \quad 178 \mathrm{DD} 69$ 1813：BA 84 AD 9417 8D B8 84 A5 181B：60 A9 03 8D 9017 A9 0154 1823：8D BD 84 A9 3F 8D BC 84 E2 182B：A9 C7 8D B9 84 A9 00 8D C7 1833：BB 84 A9 g 0 8D BA 84 A9 A1 183B：$\emptyset \emptyset \quad 8 \mathrm{D}$ B8 84 A 5 3A $85 \quad 92 \quad 51$ 1843：8D $92 \quad 17$ A5 $3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 85 \quad 03$ 8D 9 F 184B：93 17 A5 3 C $85 \quad 64$ 8D $91 \quad 6 \mathrm{C}$ 1853：17 A9 ఏの 85 Ø5 A9 ఏ夕 $85 \quad 26$ 185B：日B A9 日8 85 ØA A2 02 Aด 54 1863：日A 2069 Cl A5 1249 97 F8 186B：18 6D 9217 8D 9217 A9 55 1873：00 6D 9317 8D 9317 A9 75 187B：00 85 日B A9 $98 \quad 85$ 日A A2 16 1883： $94 \mathrm{~A} \emptyset$ 日A 2069 Cl A5 $12 \mathrm{D} \emptyset$ 188B： 49 67 18 6D $91 \quad 17$ 8D $91 \quad 91$ 1893：17 AD 931785 gB AD 92 E4 189B：17 85 日A A5 日A 38 E9 07 60 18A3：85 日A A5 日B E9 gø 85 日B E3 18AB：AD $91 \quad 1785$ 日C 38 A5 ØC EA 18B3：E9 $97 \quad 85$ 日C A9 $0285 \quad 98 \quad 74$ 18BB： 20 CF C1 20 D2 C1 60 A9 32 18C3： $96 \quad 85$ g8 AD 8D 1785 9B 13 18CB：AD 8C 1785 日A AD 8E 17 6C 18D3：85 6C 20 CF C1 20 D2 C1 C $\emptyset$ 18DB：C6 $68 \quad 2 \emptyset \mathrm{CF}$ C1 $2 \emptyset$ D2 C1 68 18E3：60 4C 3E C2 A9 01 8D 8F 47 18EB： 17 A9 $\quad 05 \quad 85$ Ø8 $20 \quad$ D5 Cl 139 18F3：E6 $98 \quad 20$ D5 Cl 20 B7 Cl CA

18FB： $48 \quad 13 \mathrm{Cl} 84 \quad 40 \quad 00 \quad 60 \quad 2078$ 1903：B7 C1 $97 \quad 17$ C1 $84 \quad 40 \quad 0086$ 190B：A9 90 8D 8F 17 A5 3B 8D 10 1913：8D 17 A5 3A 8D 8C 17 A5 9C 191B：3C 8D 8E 17 AD 8D 17 C9 AD 1923： 01 D $\emptyset \quad 95$ AD 8C 17 C9 $29 \quad 83$ 192B：90 日A A9 g1 8D 8D 17 A9 E7 1933：28 8D 8C 17 AD 8E 17 C9 7F 193B：B4 90 Ø5 A9 B3 8D 8E 17 2F 1943：20 C3 12 60 FF FF FF C $\quad 7 \mathrm{~F}$ $194 \mathrm{~B}: 18 \quad 93$ D8 D9 E3 DD DB 1B EC 1953：DA DB 03 D8 DB 93 D8 DB 50 195B：03 D8 DB 1B D8 D9 E3 C 649 1963：18 63 FF FF FF C $\emptyset \quad 18$ Ø3 98 196B：D8 D9 F3 D8 DB 1B D8 DB 65 $1973: 1 \mathrm{~B}$ D8 DB 1B D8 DB 1B D8 DB 197B：DB 5B CF $99 \mathrm{~F} 3 \mathrm{C} 0 \quad 18 \quad 13 \mathrm{~EB}$ 1983： FF FF FF AD $9017 \mathrm{C} 9 \quad 03 \quad 98$ 198B：F0 g1 60 A9 gø 8D 39 3C 82 1993：A9 g0 8D 3C 3C A9 g0 8D 26 199B： 37 3C A9 17 8D 49 3C A9 D2 19A3：D7 8D 48 3C AD $91 \quad 17 \quad 38 \quad 9 \mathrm{C}$ 19AB：ED $94 \quad 17$ 8D 3D 3C AD 9480 19B3：17 8D 3E 3C AD $9317 \quad 85 \mathrm{CF}$ 19BB： $03 \mathrm{AD} 92 \quad 17 \quad 85 \quad 82$ A5 $92 \quad 20$ 19C3：38 ED $95 \quad 17 \quad 85$ g2 A5 $03 \quad 34$ 19CB：ED $96 \quad 1785 \quad 83$ A9 gの 85 1A 19D3： 05 A9 $0885 \quad 04$ A2 82 A 09 B 19DB： $04 \quad 20 \quad 69 \mathrm{Cl} A 5 \quad 028 \mathrm{D} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F}$ F 0 19E3：3C $18 \quad 69$ Ø1 AØ gØ $20 \quad 33 \mathrm{EF}$ 19EB：16 AD 3D 3C $1869 \quad 61 \quad 20 \quad 88$ 19F3：33 16 A9 g0 20 $33 \quad 16$ AE 23 19FB：3E $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} C 1 \mathrm{E} 8 \quad 8 \mathrm{E} \quad 3 \mathrm{E} \quad 31$ 1A日3：3C AD 95 17 18 65 日C 85 D8 1A＠B：ØC AD $9617 \quad 65$ ดD 85 ØD 6C 1A13：AD $3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} 43$ 3C Ag 00 9A 1A1B：B1 ØC A2 øø 20.421418 C9 1A23：A9 Ø8 65 日C 85 ØC $90 \quad 02$ 1B 1A2B：E6 ØD CE 43 3C 10 E7 AD C3 1A33：91 17 CD 3 E 3C B6 C $\emptyset 20$ D9 1A3B：6B $15 \begin{array}{llllllll}15 & 20 & 69 & 11 & 60 & 8 C & 45 & 6 D\end{array}$ 1A43：3C A 00 8D 3A 3C A5 $9 D$ B1 1A4B：48 A5 GC 48 AD 39 3C D $\emptyset \quad A E$ 1A53：13 AD 3A 3C 8D 3B 3C A9 $\quad 03$ 1A5B： 01 8D 39 3C A9 $90.8 D \quad 3 C \quad$ Ø3 1A63：3C 4 C F6 $14 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ F $\emptyset \quad \mathrm{B} \emptyset$ 1A6B：38 AD 3A 3C CD 3B 3C Dø D6 1A73： 9 D EE 39 3C AD 39 3C C9 69 1A7B：7F Fg 12 4C $\mathrm{F} 6 \quad 14$ AD 39 4F 1A83： $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 33 \quad 16 \mathrm{AD} 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 98$ 1A8B： 33 16 168 B8 $\quad 504 \begin{array}{llllll} & 20 & 33 & 16 & 1 \mathrm{E}\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllll}1 A 93: A D & 3 B & 3 C & A C & 45 & 3 C & 20 & 33 & 4 E\end{array}$ 1A9B： 16 A9 $\quad$ 日ด 8D 39 3C $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 21 \quad 92$ 1AA 3： $15 \mathrm{AD} \quad 3 \mathrm{~A} \quad 3 \mathrm{C} C D \quad 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ Fg 9D 1AAB： $16 \quad 20 \quad 28 \quad 15$ EE $\quad 39 \quad 3 C$ AD CB 1AB3：39 3C C9 5C Fg 99 AD 3A D3 1ABB：3C 8D 3B 3C 4C F6 14 CE D1 $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1 A C & 3: 39 & 3 C & \mathrm{Fg} & \text { 日B } & A D & 39 & 3 C & 09 & 46\end{array}$ lACB： $80 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 33$ 16 20 3C 15 AD 99 1AD3：3A 3C CD $3 B \quad 3 C$ Fg 日E A9 日D 1ADB： 01 8D 39 3C AD 3A 3 C 8D 3 B 1AE3：3B 3C 4C F6 14 A9 92 8D 96 1AEB： 39 3C A9 01 8D 3C $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 4 \mathrm{C} \quad 33$ 1AF3：F6 $14 \mathrm{E} \emptyset$ Ø日 Fg 27 AD 3 C 80 1AFB：3C D 013 AD 39 3C $69 \quad 80 \quad$ gD 1B03：20 3316 CE 39 3C $\mathrm{F} \emptyset \quad$ ØC 6 E 1BのB： 20 3C $\quad 15$ B8 $50 \quad 06 \quad A D \quad 39 \mathrm{BD}$ 1B13：3C $20 \quad 33 \quad 16$ AC 45 3C AD D7 1B1B：3B $\quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 20 \quad 3316 \quad 68 \quad 85$ gC $\quad 9 \mathrm{E}$ 1B23：68 85 gD 60 8C 46 3C AC 39 1B2B： $37 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AD} \quad 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 99 \mathrm{DA} \quad 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{AE}$ $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { 1B33：C8 } & 8 \mathrm{C} & 37 & 3 \mathrm{C} & \mathrm{AC} & 46 & 3 \mathrm{C} & 60 & \mathrm{~F} 2\end{array}$
 1B43：8D $38 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AE} \quad 38 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ BD DA C 9 $1 \mathrm{B4B}: 3 \mathrm{~B} \quad \mathrm{~A} 2 \mathrm{~g} \quad \mathrm{\theta} \quad \mathrm{~A} \emptyset \quad$ g $\emptyset \quad 20 \quad 33 \quad 16 \mathrm{CE}$ 1B53：EE $38 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ AD 38 3C CD 37 F 6 1B5B：3C Dg E8 A9 g8 8D 37 3C 7C 1B63：AE 47 3C AC 46 3C 60 AD A6 1B6B：3D 3C 85 gC A9 gの 85 gD 26 1B73：A9 Ø0 85 95 A9 988594 FB 1B7B：A2 日C AØ $04 \quad 2 \emptyset \quad 69$ C1 A5 $2 A$ 1B83：日C 8D 40 3C AD $9617 \quad 85$ 6A 1B8B：日D AD $9517 \quad 85$ 日C A2 日C 85
 1B9B： 42 3C A5 日C 8D 41 3C AD 日F

1BA3：94 1785 ดC A9 ดØ 85 ดD Cø 1BAB：A2 ดC AØ $0420 \quad 69 \mathrm{Cl}$ A9 5 E 1BB3： 008505 A9 $28 \quad 85 \quad 04$ A2 88 1BBB：$\varnothing \mathrm{C}$ A $9 \quad 9420 \quad 66 \mathrm{Cl} 18 \mathrm{~A} 9 \mathrm{~B} 6$ 1BC3：Øø 65 日C 85 日C A9 8C 65 B2 1BCB：ØD 85 ดD A5 ØC 18 6D 41 C2 1BD 3：3C 8D 41 3C A5 $9 D$ 6D 42 F5 1BDB： $3 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 42 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AD} \quad 40 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 14$ 1BE 3： $43 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad \mathrm{AD} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 8 \mathrm{D} \quad 44 \mathrm{3C} 51$ 1BEB：AD 42 3C 85 日D AD 41 3C 47 1BE3：85 gC A2 gø A 0 g Bl 日C B 8 1BEB： 48 AD 43 3C D 099 AD 4438 1C 3 ：3C D 04 A2 01 Ag 9168 2D
 1C13：85 øC 90 Ø2 E6 ØD CE 44 9ø 1C1B：3C 10 D7 18 A9 28 6D 41 FB 1C23：3C 8D 41 3C 90 Ø3 EE 4279 1C2B：3C CE 43 3C 10 B4 $60 \quad 48$ BD 1C33：AD $49 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 85 \quad 93 \mathrm{AD} 48 \quad 3 \mathrm{C} \quad 10$ 1C3B：85 82 18 A9 01 6D 48 3C DE 1C43：8D 48 3C $98 \quad 03$ EE 49 3C 87 1C4B： $68 \quad 8 \mathrm{C} \quad 46 \quad 3 \mathrm{C}$ AØ $0 \emptyset 91 \quad$ Ø2 91 1C53：AC 46 3C FO 26 A9 168593 1C5B： 03 A9 $80 \quad 85 \quad 02 \quad 20 \quad 38 \quad \mathrm{C} 2 \mathrm{AB}$ 1C63：AD 49 3C 8D D6 16 AD 48 D7 1C6B：3C 8D D5 16 A9 $168515 \quad 97$ 1C73：A9 8C 85 14 A9 9185 1C7B： 20 ED C1 6050686 F 74 F 4 1C83： $6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 63 \quad 72 \quad 61 \quad 70$ Ø日 16 1C8B： $8016 \quad 16315 \mathrm{BF}$ FF FF FF 39 1C93：80 40 Ø1 80 60 018060 AC 1C9B： 018060 日D $80 \quad 50 \quad 358081$ 1CA3：50 D9 80 $53 \quad 2180 \quad 5 \mathrm{C}$ Cl 45 1CAB：80 596187 CE Ø1 9F C8 95 1CB3： 01 B8 F8 91 B 1 FC 91 BF gD 1CBB：6E 01 9C $66 \quad 018066$ 日1 3D 1CC 3：80 6C $\quad$ 11 80 38 Ø1 80 Øの 46 1CCB：$\varnothing 1$ FF FF FF $83 \quad 94$ g 0 D7 88 1CD3： 17 D7 17 D7 $17 \begin{array}{llllll}17 & 50 & 68 & 6 \mathrm{~F} & 28\end{array}$ 1CDB： $74 \quad 6 \mathrm{~F} \quad 20 \quad 53 \quad 63 \quad 72 \quad 61 \quad 70 \quad 7 \mathrm{~B}$
 1CEB： $00505696368 \quad 61 \quad 72 \quad 64 \quad 2 \mathrm{E}$ 1CF $3: 20 \quad 41 \quad 2 \mathrm{E} \quad 20 \quad 52 \quad 61 \quad 72 \quad 64 \quad \mathrm{~B} 5$



 1D1B： 90 g g g g g g g 0 g ga 55











 1D83：00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 BD

## GeoConverter

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE！PUBLICATIONS，INC．－ ALL RIGH＇TS RESERVED
DK 20 PRINT＂$\{C L R\}$ \｛GRN \}"CHRS (14 2）$: V E=\operatorname{PEEK}(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}$ （773）
HA 30 IFVE $=42364$ THENPOKE 53280 ， Ø：POKE53281，Ø：GOTO5 0
MK 40 LIST $\emptyset, 1: L I S T 4,1: L I S T 6,1$
ES $5 \emptyset$ FORI＝1TO1 $0:$ PRINT＂$\{D O W N\} "$ ：NEXT
KQ 6曰 PRINTTAB（5）＂\｛4\}UDI COPYR IGHT 199g＂
FP $7 \oslash$ PRINTTAB（5）＂GCH COMPUTE！ PUBLICATIONS $\bar{I} N C . "$
DP 80 PRINTTAB（5）＂JFK ALL RIGH TS RESERVED \｛ $\overline{\text { HOME }}\}$＂
QG 90 PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \{RVS $\}\{8>G E O C$ ONVERTER $1.3\{O F E\}$ \｛DOWN \} \｛GRN\}"

## GEOS Column

QF $100 \mathrm{~N}=8:$ PRINT"DRIVE NUMBER \{SPACE\}"N"\{4 LEET\}";:IN PUTN
MP 110 IFN<8ORN $>11$ THEN 100
AH 126 PRINT"IS DRIVE"N"A 1581 ? ";:TS=CHRS (18):S\$=CHR \$(1)
PE 130 GETK\$:IEK\$く>"Y"ANDK\$く>" N"THEN130
QX 140 PRINTK\$:IFK\$="Y"THENT $\$=$ CHRS (40):S\$=CHRS (3)
MX 150 INPUT"EILE TO CONVERT"; GF \$
MP 160 PRINT" $\{$ DOWN $\}$ SEARCHING $F$ OR "GES
DE 176 HDS="": FOR I=1 TO 4:REA D HE:HDS=HDS+CHR\$(HE):N EXT
RE 180 FOR $I=1$ TO 5: READIE: $I D S=I$ D $\$+$ CHRS (IE) : NEXT
MJ 190 NL $\$=" ":$ OPEN $15, N, 15$,"I $\varnothing$ :":OPEN 2,N,2,"\#"
GJ $2 \theta \sigma$ GOSUB $43 \theta$ :GET $\# 2$,NT $\$$,NS $\$$
EF 210 FOR E=6 TO 7
RD 220 D $\$=N L \$: G E T \$ 2, B \$: I=1:$ IFB $\$=$ NL $\$$ THEN 286
JM 230 IF ASC $(\mathrm{BS})<>130$ OR $\mathrm{I}=19$ THEN280
QG 240 GET\#2,HT\$,HS\$:I=3:IF HS $\$=" "$ THEN HS $\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(\theta)$
XP $250 \mathrm{GET} \# 2, \mathrm{~B} S: \mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}+1: \mathrm{IE} \quad \mathrm{B} S=" \mathrm{"}$ THEN B $\$=\operatorname{CHRS}(\sigma)$
RJ 260 IFASC $(B \$)=1600 \mathrm{RI}=19 \mathrm{THEN}$ 280
BA $270 \quad \mathrm{D} \$=\mathrm{D} \$+\mathrm{B} \$:$ GOTO 250
EC 280 FOR $I=I$ TO 31:GET\#2,BS: NEXT
EQ 290 IF DS=GFS THEN $32 \theta$
AD 300 NEXT E:IF NT $\$=N L \$$ THEN3 $2 \sigma$
ES 310 TS=NTS:SS=NSS:GOTO200
QJ 320 IF $D S=N L \$$ THENPRINT" \{DOWN\} \{RVS\}EILE NOT EOU ND \{OFF \}": GOTO 420
ME 330 PRINT"\{DOWN\}CONVERTING \{SPACE\}"GE\$
BH 340 DT $\$=T \$: S S \$=S \$: T \$=H T \$: S \$$ =HS\$:GOSUB430
CR 350 GET\#2,MTS,MSS:IF MS $\$=" "$ THEN MS $\$=$ CHRS ( $\varnothing$ )
JG 360 FOR $I=g$ TO 65:GET \#2,B\$ : NEXT
AH 370 GET\#2,CT\$,GT\$: GOSUB430: PRINT\#2,HDS;:GOSUB440:T S=DT $\$: S \$=$ SS $\$: G O S U B 430$
EQ 380 FOR $\mathrm{I}=1$ TO 32 *E +2 : GET\# 2 ,BS:NEXTI
JS 390 PRINT\#2,CT\$;MT\$;MS\$;:FO RI $=\varnothing$ TO 15:GET\#2,BS:NEX T
KJ $40 \emptyset$ PRINT\#2, HT $\$$;HS\$;CHRS ( $\theta)$ ; GT \$;
SP 410 PRINT\#2,IDS;:GOSUB440: P RINT:PRINTGES" CONVERTE D"
AC 420 CLOSE 2 :CLOSE15: END
SA 430 US="Ul": GOTO450
PA 440 US="U2"
QJ 450 PRINT\#15,U\$;2; 0 ;ASC(T\$+ " $\varnothing ")$; ASC (S\$+"ø")
KD 460 RETURN
QG 476 DATA $0,255,3,21,87,10,1$ , 0,0

## BEFORE TYPING

Before typing in programs, please refer to "How to Type In COMPUTE!'s Gazette Programs," elsewhere in this issue.

## bulf-watter

- Smart Disassembler (January 1989 and the Power Tools disk) has two problems. The first causes the program to calculate forward branches incorrectly. The second causes portions of hexadecimal disassemblies to print in decimal. To correct both problems, simply load your copy of Smart Disassembler and enter the following lines:

PS $3 \emptyset \emptyset \quad B=\operatorname{LEN}(P S+O P S(J)+A S): C=2$ $3: B S=" ":$ FORI $1=T C T O P C-1$
KB 318 AS=STRS (USR(II)): IFHTHE NGOSUB820
EE $32 \theta$ PRINTTAB(C)AS: PRINT" \{UP\}"; :BS=BS+AS:C=C+4:N EXTII
AB 330 IF PR THEN PRINT $\# 3$, RIGH TS(SPS,28-B);BS
DK $660 \mathrm{~N}=\mathrm{USR}(\mathrm{PC}+1): \mathrm{IEN}>127 \mathrm{THEN}$ $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{N}-256$
XK $665 \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{PC}+\mathrm{N}+2: \mathrm{A}=\operatorname{STRS}(\mathrm{AD}): \mathrm{I}$ EHTHENGOSUB780
Once you've entered the corrections, be sure to save the program with a new filename.

- In the December 1989 "GEOS Column," we stated that GeoConverter was new and improved. Unfortunately, we listed the older version of the program (version 1.2) in the column, and we left it off the Gazette Disk entirely. To those of you who typed in the "new" version of GeoConverter, we apologize. Version 1.3 of GeoConverter is listed in this month's "GEOS Column" and is also included on the Gazette Disk.

If you haven't typed in the new version of GeoConverter, you may want to wait for the March issue before doing so. In that issue, we'll be introducing an all-new, more user-friendly version of GeoConverter (version 2.0). GeoConverter 2.0 will include features such as automatic drive sensing, simplified file searching, and better error handling.

- The September 1989 Gazette Disk contains a file that isn't documented in the magazine. This file, SLIDES, was created by GEOS SlideShow when the disk was being tested. SLIDES was later overwritten by the 128 boot block and now causes GEOS SlideShow to crash when you run it from the disk. Actually, GEOS SlideShow is fine; it only crashes when you load the corrupted SLIDES file. The easiest way to correct the problem is to copy GEOS SlideShow to another disk using GEOS.

Another solution to the problem is to remove the file SLIDES from the
disk. The following program removes SLIDES from the Gazette Disk without destroying the 128 boot block. Be very careful when you enter it. A typing mistake could ruin your Gazette Disk.

CE 10 INPUT"\{CLR\}DRIVE NUMBER \{2 SPACES $\}$ 8\{3 LEET $\}$ ";DN
RQ 20 PRINT" $\{3$ DOWN $\}$ INSERT A \{RVS\}COPY\{OFE\} OF THE"
RK 30 PRINT"SEPTEMBER 1989 GAZ ETTE"
HH 40 PRINT"DISK AND PRESS <SP ACE $>\{3$ DOWN $\} "$
RR 50 GETAS:IFAS<>" "GOTO50.
CM 60 OPEN1,DN,15,"Iด":GOSUB12 $\emptyset$
RP 7 O OPEN2,DN, $2, " \# \theta^{\prime \prime}: G O S U B 12 \theta$
CR 8 8 PRINT\#1,"U1:2 g 18 5": GO SUB120
MP $9 \emptyset$ PRINT\#1,"B-P: $2,66^{\circ}:$ PRINT \#2,CHRS ( $\varnothing$ ) ;
DH 1gø PRINT\#1,"U2:2 g 18 5":G OSUB12 $\sigma$
DS 110 PRINT\#1,"Ig":GOSUB120:C LOSE 1:CLOSE 2: PRINT"DONE !": END
XG $12 \sigma$ INPUT\#1, EN, EMS, ET, ES: IE EN= $=$ THENRETURN
XR 130 PRINTEN;EMSET;ES:CLOSEI : CLOSE 2 : STOP
Because our disk is write-protected, you'll first have to copy its contents to another disk. After you've copied the disk, simply load and run the correction program.

- Triple Search (October 1989) allows you to create your own word-search puzzles and print them on your printer. One of the program's limitations is that you can't use compound words or phrases in the puzzles. This is because Triple Search fills all the spaces in the puzzle with random characters. If you'd like to include compound words in your word-search puzzles, the following changes and additions to the program will do the trick:

FP 250 DIM LS(NW), LLS(NW):IF C $=1$ THEN 290
EX $32 \emptyset$ PRINT $2 ;: I N P U T$ LS $(Z): L L$ $S(Z)=L S(Z): L=\operatorname{LEN}(L S(Z))$ :IFL>=S THEN 310
GX 604 FOR J=1 TO NW:LS="":FOR $\mathrm{JJ}=1$ TO LEN(LS(J))
AX 605 IF MIDS(LS(J), JJ, 1) <>CH RS (32) THEN LS=LS+MID\$( LS(J), JJ, 1)
XQ 606 NEXT JJ:LS(J) $=$ LS:NEXT J FP $1230 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : PRINT\#1,SPC(INT ( TA/2) )LLS (X)SPC (INT (WD 12) $-\operatorname{LEN}(\operatorname{LLS}(\mathrm{X}))+$ INT (TA /2));
DS $1250 \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{X}+1$ : PRINT\#1,LLS $(\mathrm{X}): \mathrm{I}$ $\mathrm{E} X<>\mathrm{NW}$ THEN 1230 G

# The new Star Multi-Font. How did Star getitall in there? 

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# Sprite Text Scroller 

## Shao-Tien Pan

Add a bit of flair to your programs with this short text-scrolling routine for the 64 .

Have you ever tried to scroll a huge banner across the top of the screen without resorting to bitmapped graphics? Or have you attempted to place a status line at the bottom of the screen that wouldn't disappear when the screen scrolled? If you've been frustrated by programming problems like these, then Sprite Text Scroller could be your answer.

Sprite Text Scroller is a machine language routine that uses sprites to scroll character strings across the screen. It lets you display strings containing up to 256 standard or redefined characters anywhere on the screen. And unlike similar routines, Sprite Text Scroller redefines each sprite on the fly so that string size isn't limited by the number of sprites.

## Getting Started

Sprite Text Scroller is written in machine language, but it's listed in the form of a BASIC loader. To prevent typing errors, use The Automatic Proofreader, found elsewhere in this issue, to type it in. When you've finished typing, be sure to save a copy of the program to tape or disk.

To get started, simply load the program and type RUN. Sprite Text Scroller prints a series of commands on the screen and then POKEs the machine language into memory. Once the routine is installed, you'll see the familiar READY prompt. At this point, move the cursor up to the line of text that starts with $\mathrm{A} \$=$. Then press RETURN over this line and the three that follow it. If everything works correctly, a scrolling message will appear at the bottom of the screen. Press RETURN over the next line to erase the scrolling string.

## Using the Program

Sprite Text Scroller is very easy to use. Once the machine language routine is installed, only four commands are needed to scroll text across the screen. Each of the commands is discussed below. They may be entered from direct mode or from a program.

The first command defines the string you wish to scroll:

## A $\$=$ " SPRITE TEXT SCROLLER "

Here, A\$ represents any valid string variable. The string can contain a maximum of 256 characters.

The next command points Sprite Text Scroller to the character set that you want to use:

## POKE 49534,n

The variable $n$ is the high byte of the starting address for the character set. To use the standard uppercase/graphics characters, set $n$ to 208; for lower-/ uppercase characters, set $n$ to 216 .

To display your text in a custom character set, first place the character definitions in memory. Then divide the starting address of the character set by 256 and POKE the resulting value into location 49534. For example, if your custom character set is at 12288 , you'd POKE a $48(12288 / 256)$ into this location.

The third command establishes the vertical position of the text on the screen.

## POKE 49252,y

The variable $y$ can be any value from 50 to 234 (this range covers the visible screen).

The fourth command tells Sprite Text Scroller which string you wish to scroll and begins the actual scrolling process:

## SYS 49152,AS

A fifth and final command erases the string and halts the scrolling.

## SYS 49588

To add Sprite Text Scroller to your own programs, include lines 1000-1550; then use the commands listed above to create the scrolling effect.

## Sprite Text Scroller

HQ 10 REM COPYRIGHT 1990 COMPU TE! PUBLICATIONS, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED
KG 20 POKE53280,0:POKE53281,0
RJ 30 PRINT"\{WHT\}\{CLR) (DOWN\}"T AB(14)"SPRITE TEXT \{DOWN\} ${ }^{A B}$
EH 40 PRINTTAB (13) "COPYRIGHT 1 990"
DB 50 PRINTTAB (7) "COMPUTE! PUB LICATIONS, INC."
DG 60 PRINTTAB(11)"ALL RIGHTS \{SPACE \}RESERVED"

QE 76 PRINT"\{2 DOWN $\}$ AS="CHRS (3 4)" SPRITE TEXT "CHRS(34 )":REM DEFINE STRING"
EH 80 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}POKE 49534 ,208: REM SELECT FONT"
RQ 90 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}POKE 49252 ,234: REM SELECT Y POS"
ME 100 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}SYS 49152 AS:REM SCROLL STRING"
AR 110 PRINT"\{2 DOWN\}SYS 49588 :REM ERASE STRING"
HC 1000 FORA $=49152$ TO49620: READ AA: POKEA, AA: NEXTA
DK 1010 DATA120,169,173,141,20 ,3,169,192
DK $162 \emptyset$ DATA141,21,3,162,7,189 ,157,192,157
JQ 1030 DATA $248,7,202,16,247,1$ 62,0,169,0
MP 1040 DATA157, $0,62,157,0,63$, 232,208,247
XS 1050 DATA $32,139,176,32,133$, 177,160,8
BB 1060 DATA177,71,240,108,141 ,64,193,200
JB 1076 DATA177,71,141,73,193, 200,177,71
DX 1080 DATA141, 74,193,169,3,1 41,177,192
BM 1090 DATA169,8,141,50,193,1 69,255,141
QF 1100 DATA62,193,169,0,141,1 66,193,162,7
BS 1110 DATA160,14,189,165,192 ,153,0,208
BJ $112 \emptyset$ DATA $2 \emptyset 2,136,136,16,245$ ,162,14,169
QG 1130 DATA $234,157,1,208,202$, 202,16,249
EJ 1140 DATA169,224,141,16,208 ,169,27,141
KQ 1150 DATA17, $208,173,100,192$ ,141,18,208
AG 1160 DATA169,255,141,21,208 ,141,23,208
CB 1170 DATA141,29,208,169,1,1 41,26,208
hF 1180 DATA162,7,169,1,157,39 ,208,202,16
JE 1190 DATA $250,169,127,141,13$ ,220,88,96
KP 1200 DATA $248,249,250,251,25$ 2,253,254
AM 1210 DATA $255,24,72,120,168$, 216,8,56,104
CR 1226 DATA $206,177,192,169,3$, 208,8,169,3
XM 1230 DATA141,177,192,206,2ø 3,192,169,16
EP 1240 DATA $72,173,18,208,141$, 211,192,238
QX 1250 DATA203,192,162,7,169, 0,157,39,208
FP 1260 DATA $262,16,250,169,234$ ,205,18,208
FP 1270 DATA $240,249,104,56,233$ ,1,208,223
JB 1280 DATA162,21,30,194,63,6 2,193,63,62

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    2,129,63,62
HF 130\emptyset DATA128,63,62,66,63,62
        ,65,63,62,64
GG 1310 DATA63,62,2,63,62,1,63
        ,62,0,63,62
KK 132Ø DATA194,62,62,193,62,6
    2,192,62,62
HA 1330 DATA130,62,62,129,62,6
    2,128,62,62
EK 1340 DATA66,62,62,65,62,62,
    64,62,62,2
JC 1350 DATA62,62,1,62,62,0,62
        ,202,202,202
PF 1360 DATA16,179,206,50,193,
        169,8,208
QH 1370 DATA111,169,8,141,50,1
        93,238,62
DJ 1380 DATA193,162,255,224,0,
        208,5,162,0
MS 1390 DATA142,62,193,189,0,1
        92,168,41
KR 1400 DATA127,201,32,176,11,
        173,106,193
JR 1410 DATA73,128,141,106,193
        ,76,58,193
KE 1420 DATA152,74,74,74,74,74
        ,170,152,56
JA 1430 DATA 253,172,193,9,0,16
        2,3,10,46
CF 1440 DATA145,193,202,208,24
        9,141,144
DX 1450 DATA193,173,145,193,41
        ,7,24,105
GK 1460 DATA208,141,145,193,16
        9,0,141,14
RS 1470 DATA 220,169,35,133,1,1
        62,7,160,21
HG 1480 DATA189,0,208,153,194,
    63,202,136
```

DM 1490 DATA136, 136, 16, 244,169 ,39,133,1
SB 1500 DATA169,1,141,14,220,1 $69,1,141,25$
BA 1510 DATA $208,76,49,234,0,0$, 64,32, 0,64
GP 1520 DATA128,128,120,169,49 141,20, 3
PP 1530 DATA169,234,141,21,3,1 69,27,141,17
RQ 1540 DATA2の8,169, $0,141,21,2$ 08,169,0,141
HD 1550 DATA $26,208,169,129,141$
,13,220,88,96

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## REVILWS



Omega



Action Replay 5.0
Offers one of the
finest all-around
assortments of features
in any utility cartridge


The Final Cartridge IIII
The first megacartridge
for the 64 sports
a new feature: a set
of desktop utilities

## Apache Strike

It has been a tension-filled day, but it's not over yet. You slide into your chair, pulse jumping in anticipation. Turn on your machine and slip in the disk that carries your mission data for Apache Strike, a hot helicopter game for the 64 from Activision.

After you enter crucial commands, music more than vaguely reminiscent of the theme from Airwolf surrounds you. A screen lights with images and a list of choices: Review the roster of those who have flown before or list those who planned these missions and got you into this mess. (It's possible you'll want to get even with them later.)

## This game has levels easy

enough to tempt the
novice and ones tough
enough to challenge the
expert.

If you're feeling cocky, you might choose to fly a high-priority mission. You may choose one of five levels. Starting at the third level or above gives you a bonus-if you complete your mission. You choose to play. The music ceases. Images fade.

Then, you hear it. Rotors commence spin-up. Mission instructions appear on the CRT. In a flash, you're piloting your AH-64 Apache helicopter armed with machine guns and missiles through an enemy city in search of the Strategic Defense Computer (SDC). You must seek and destroy SDCs in three cities in order to save the world from (what else?) complete nuclear destruction.

With one hand wrapped around your joystick and another poised at the keyboard, your eyes are glued to the Apache instrument panel. This panel is the key to the game. It provides a goodly amount of information which you must view, digest, and respond to with keystroke or joystick maneuvers. The panel includes a radar screen in the form of a grid representing city blocks. This grid helps you know where you are in relation to the enemy and to your target.

Below is the message center which keeps you apprised of your Apache's condition and other pertinent information. The distance and bearing indicator uses a compasslike pointer that homes in on the SDC. A digital display indicates how close you are to the target. Additional displays track how many Apaches you have left, how many enemies remain in the current mission, fuel consumption, speed and altitude, and scoring.

The remainder of the screen represents what is supposed to be a view from the Apache's cockpit. By far the weakest component of the game, this scene appears more like a computerized targeting device than a genuine view of the landscape. Buildings are represented by line drawings; enemy tanks and helicopters look less realistic than the ones in, say, Brøderbund's Choplifter. This screen adequately does the job, but it isn't the kind of view the manual and a 64's capabilities lead you to expect. More about this later.

Maintain the helicopter's position with the joystick. Control speed and hovering with the function keys. Shoot bullets with the fire button, missiles with the space bar.

Everyone is saving the world these days, whether from aliens, monsters, ghosts, or our own determined drive toward self-destruction. This premise has become a classic among game producers, so it takes something more to make a game different. Apache Strike finds its niche in the cockpit. It permits enough extra input for the pilot to advance the game from a simple race-against-time shoot-'em-up to a product that hovers on the brink of being a strategic simulation. It is still a game, after all, with levels easy enough to tempt the novice and ones tough enough to challenge the expert.

In the game's higher levels, you face more enemies and start farther away from your SDC target. In addition, the target dances about when you're trying to blast it. Your Apache also sustains more crippling damage, forcing you to limp along, trying to overcome your disabilities and complete your mission. While Apache Strike probably isn't as tough as some games, it's a lot of fun.

We found problems with the manual. In laying out the premise, it gives the impression that the game is over once SDCs in three cities are destroyed. Not so. Continue as long as you can; each successfully completed mission advances you to the next level. The manual also notes that to run at slow speed, you should press F2; for fast speed, press F3. Instead, F3 and F5, respectively, are the keys that work here. These errors are not enough to ruin your game-experimentation soon puts you on the right track-but they indicate a lack of attention to detail in the editing of the manual.

A further discrepancy brings up a complaint that applies to many other programs. The Apache Strike package shows three really good screen shots from the MS-DOS version. A small notation states that screen appearances will vary from computer to computer. No doubt you've seen this technique used on other games. It's a packaging
device. Use one box-make sure it carries the most attractive screen shotsand slap a label on it to indicate which computer the game is for.

It looks good and saves time and money for the packager, but it can be misleading for the consumer, as in this case. The MS-DOS screens are better designed with greater detail than the 64's are. The package leads you to expect a certain quality screen, but it isn't there. The disclaimer is supposed to cover this discrepancy, but when there is this much difference between two versions of the same program, a second version of the package is in order.

These problems are peripheralthe game itself is fun and has the right kind of challenges for a variety of abilities. If you're not looking for a simulation but for an enjoyable game that's more than a shoot-em-up, this is a game to turn to.
-David and Robin Minnick
Apache Strike
Activision
Distributed by Mediagenic
3885 Bohannon Pl.
Menlo Park, CA 94025
$\$ 14.95$

## Action Replay 5.0

One of the most recent and powerful entries into the 64 utility cartridge arena is Action Replay 5.0 from Datel Computers. Like many English products, AR5 is not high on glitz, bells, or whis-tles-it's just solid, dependable, and easy to use.

Though anyone can find items to quibble over, AR5 offers one of the finest all-around assortments of features available anywhere. Indeed, it's difficult to think of any important function Datel has omitted. Here's a list of what's included: disk turbo, tape turbo, DOS wedge, directory list to screen, load/run from directory, programmed function keys and other single-stroke commands, reset button, freeze button, extensive freeze/backup capability, BASIC toolkit, screen dump (multiple varieties), file and disk copy, disk drive monitor, and track-and-sector editor.

Turning on the computer or pressing the cartridge reset presents a startup screen with four options: configuring memory for a freeze, reset with turbo functions, reset without turbo functions, and exit to utilities. Pressing the Commodore key during reset takes you directly to BASIC with turbo enabled.

The utilities include excellent fileand disk-copy routines. The file copier handles batches of files (all kinds except relative) and permits multiple copies as well as mixed drive types. It also can convert files to a proprietary WARP* 25

## Reviews

format for superfast loading either with or without Action Replay. As a bonus, the conversion process compacts files by $20-25$ percent, making additional disk space available. The disk copy program is designed for the 1541 drive only (one or two drives). An attractive feature of the routine is its ability to do either complete or BAM copies. The latter saves copy time.

> Action Replay 5.0 is not high on glitz, bells, or
> whistles-it's just solid, dependable, and easy to use.

The disk turbo is particularly speedy (one of the fastest serial systems on the market) because the cartridge contains 8 K of RAM as well as 32 K of ROM. The RAM is used as a disk cache during disk operations, shaving several seconds off the load time of an ordinary turbo. An alternate WARP* 25 system is even faster. However, the WARP* 25 storage format is not compatible with Commodore DOS, and it requires either the presence of AR5 or a special loader program. (The loader routine is dumped directly from cartridge to disk and resides in extra space in the disk directory.) All functions, including Fast Format, are sped up except for Validate and Scratch. Turbo load displays both starting and ending addresses in hex.

Here are a few notes that document the great effectiveness of AR5's turbo load and save. It's just about the fastest cartridge I've encountered. For a 64 -block program file, a standard load takes 42 seconds; AR5 does it in 8. (After an AR5 resave, it takes only 5 seconds.) Saving the same file normally takes 48 seconds; with AR5, it takes 10. The same file saved in WARP* 25 format then loads in 4 seconds. These are just about the fastest serial load and save times I've encountered. In comparison, a much more expensive parallel system can load a comparable program in 2.5 seconds and save it in 6.5 .

The freezer capability includes a number of advanced and unique features. Besides the standard sprite killer, a sprite monitor lets you to view all sprites, save them, load them, and/or wipe them out. In short, you can change, personalize, or simplify the sprite content of any running program.

The frozen-screen text editor is another singular feature. Delete or add text anywhere on a frozen screen and then save the screen, dump it to a printer, and continue-the 8 K of RAM allows you to pick up exactly where you
stopped. The full-featured monitor also permits you to scroll through memory looking for text, freely editing it as well.

Besides allowing you to enter published POKEs while a game is in a frozen state, AR5 includes an intriguing Pokefinder routine. Pokefinder is billed as "an automatic infinite lives finder" that will give game players a considerable advantage. This feature consists of a series of steps to determine which memory location(s) hold the number of lives in a game. The routine determines the particular $\operatorname{POKE}(\mathrm{s})$ required, installs them, and tells you what they are for future reference. The manual claims a better-than-80-percent success rate.

The eight function keys are programmed to load and load/run from a directory list to the screen (the directory list is also available through a function key). List, run, monitor, and freezer commands are also programmed for instant access. Shorthand (single-key) wedge options are implemented, including a WARP*25 save. The disk-error channel is accessed via the @ key. Though it would be nice to be able to redefine the function keys, particularly for special programming applications, this, as with most cartridges, is not possible.

One of AR5's many welcome nuances is a unique wedge command that allows you to change a disk name and ID easily without altering the directory.

Toolkit commands are relatively few in number but represent a standard collection. Notably missing from the essentials are find (or change) and renumber, although the merge command offers a renumber prior to MERGE option. While this routine may be used as a renumber from disk, it does not alter GOTO and GOSUB line destinationsa major limitation.

Both append and merge are included. In addition, linesave stores a portion of a program to tape or disk, and boot loads a machine language file and then does a SYS to the beginning of code. (Linesave and merge with renumber are clearly designed to be used togetheranother thoughtful design feature.)

Plist and Slist transfer any BASIC program (or disk directory) from disk to printer or screen without overwriting memory. Copy (disk file) and backup are also executable from BASIC. The toolkit permits hex and other number types to be directly incorporated into BASIC statements.

The manual, like Datel's production work generally, is not spectacu-lar-but its documentation does offer all essential information, is reasonably well organized, and contains only occasional misinformation and typos.

ROM upgrades cost $\$ 16.99$ (the ROM is socketed). Version 5.0 , as compared to version 4.0, adds a full-screen text editor and the Pokefinder. (How-
ever, AR5 apparently no longer offers an optional parameters disk for programs otherwise impossible to back up. The freezer menu continues to include a parameters option, which requests entry of a parameter code.)

The strengths of AR5 are its comprehensiveness, flexibility, ease of use, and upgrade possibility. It is a fine, apparently bug-free, all-around utility/ backup cartridge. In a field crowded with worthy products, Action Replay 5.0 is a top contender.
-Art Hunkins
Action Replay 5.0
Datel Computers
3430 E. Tropicana \#67
Las Vegas, NV, 89121
\$64.99

## The Final Cartridge IIII

The cartridge war continues. First, we had the 8 K accelerator cartridge; then came the 16 K utilities, followed by the 32 K supercartridge. Several of the later 32 K multifunction cartridges also contained 8 K of RAM for faster disk access and a more flexible freeze/backup function

Now, with The Final Cartridge III (FCIII), comes the first 64 K megacartridge. And its features are impres-sive-almost overwhelming. Most importantly, the additional 32 K is devoted to a totally new feature for a multifunction cartridge-a set of desktop utilities. The desktop is the most important part of the FCIII, according to the manual.

Inspired by the Amiga and Macintosh, the desktop utilities are accessed through pull-down menus and multiple relocatable windows. You have a choice of keyboard, joystick, or mouse operation. I recommend a mouse. Using the keyboard's function keys instead of the cursor keys can be confusing, and joystick mode is nearly impossible, even when you slow down the speed.

Included in the desktop are a complete window-driven DOS wedge, a notepad, a calculator, and an alarm clock. Up to three disk directories can be displayed at once. The one-minute alarm is a real attention-getter-its sweeping sound emulates a car's burglar alarm. The notepad includes a range of features, including a choice of onscreen fonts that will save you from having to load a word processor much of the time. However, if you have a parallel printer and interface, you may experience problems. You must have a relatively recent parallel interface, one with internal switches which you can set to transparent mode. This is because

FCIII contains its own Centronics interface, and there is no way to send appropriate secondary address codes to it. The Cardco A and B interfaces will not work properly (Cardco A has no switches at all), but the Grappler and Cardco G+ units can be properly set.

The difficulty is that a double conversion of the Commodore character set prints a reversal of upper- and lowercase letters. The extra interface is more a hindrance than a blessing here in the U.S.; the situation is presumably quite different abroad, where FCIII is made. (An alternative is to try a serial-to-Centronics cable, but these cables are difficult to locate.)

In two desktop preferences menus, you can change many default options, such as pointer velocity and acceleration, default device number (including tape), key repeat and click (on or off), screen, border, and pointer colors. There are multiple screen-dump choices, pin densities, and printer types. FCIII is the only general utility cartridge with the ability to dump to a color printer. Simple text screen dumps are also available from BASIC.

| You won't find more |
| :---: |
| features in any other |
| cartridge. |

The cartridge's freezer capability is satisfactory, if not spectacular by today's standard. The freezer allows you to defeat sprite-to-sprite and sprite-tobackground collision detection and to use either joystick port, plus it offers unlimited firepower. It does not grant infinite game lives.

What I like most about FCIII is that it's easy to work with. In particular, the programmed function keys are laid out logically and are easy to remember. Though the desktop is fairly complex and can be cumbersome without a mouse, the standard utility portion of FCIII is clear and straightforward, and it saves time and effort.

The BASIC toolkit is by far the largest BASIC extension of any car-tridge-it features nearly 30 commands. Unfortunately replace/change is not one of them, contrary to what it says on the package cover and the desktop toolkit menu.

Among the toolkit additions are commands to list files directly from disk to printer or screen without corrupting memory, and an order command, which makes dappend act like a bona fide merge (lacking in FCIII). There are also dump (for displaying variable values) and array (for displaying array values). Pack and unpack, as well as trace, may
be helpful to the BASIC programmer.
The cartridge monitor is both useful and extensive. It allows data display and alteration in five different formats. Among them are text, sprite, and character representation, plus a kind of disassembled program option. Data is modified simply by overtyping. The monitor even contains sprite and character editors.

Automatic forward and backward scrolling of BASIC program listings is a small item, but a most welcome one to programmers. Scrolling is particularly easy when combined with a singlekeystroke method for getting the cursor to the bottom left of the screen. These are significant timesavers. To my knowledge, FCIII is the only cartridge that implements BASIC list scrolling.

Like other European products, the FCIII fully supports tape and contains a full tape turbo. Since normal BASIC commands default to tape, D-prefixes are used for disk (dload, dsave, dappend, for example).

There are a few drawbacks. The major one is a glaring omission: FCIII lacks file-copy and disk-backup routines, except from the freezer. One can certainly argue that these functions can be handled by other products as needed, but this case doesn't hold water: FCIII offers 64 K . Even 16 K cartridges find room for these routines.

Be aware, too, that FCIII is not upgradable. It doesn't have a socket to replace the version III ROM with any future version. This might have been more of an issue earlier in the 64's product life; it seems less so now.

FCIII includes a parameters disk, indicating that there are a number of heavily protected programs that FCIII by itself cannot archive. The disk contains Utilities Unlimited's 100 free parameters and two nibbler programs. Making backups of difficult disks is a problem faced by all cartridges, including those with 8 K of RAM. It is helpful to have the disk to deal with many of them.

If, like me, you're not particularly in love with desktops and mice, you may want to consider another option. Final Cartridge II is still available at less than half the cost of FCIII. If you go this route, you'll have to do without some other features as well: only half the Toolkit (but with all essential commands) and no BASIC LIST scroll. Also, a less extensive monitor (no alternate representations of data, no character or sprite monitor), and no screen dumps to a color printer.

In summary, if you want a megacartridge, Final Cartridge III is for you. You won't find more features in any other cartridge. Since it doesn't cost any more than other supercartridges, it's a good buy. If you don't need the desktop
and you're willing to settle for fewer features, drastic price reductions on the Final Cartridge II make it an excellent buy, too.
-Art Hunkins

## Final Cartridge III <br> Home and Personal Computers <br> 99 Washington St. and Park Ave. <br> East Orange, NJ 07017 <br> $\$ 69.95$ (includes parameters disk)

## Total Eclipse

If you prefer Indiana Jones to Star Wars, King Tut to Princess Leia, and desert sands to docking spacecraft, then Total Eclipse is just what the Pharaoh ordered. Published by Spotlight Software and distributed by Cinemaware, this European program features enough puzzles, mummies, traps, and treasures to keep a computer Egyptologist busy for quite some time.

Like the knuckleheaded story lines of most computer adventures, Total Eclipse sports a plot worthy of a B movie. Long ago, a wicked high priest, Hahmid III, laid a curse on the sacred shrine of Ra , the sun god. Any object that passes between the rays of the sun and the shrine will be destroyed.

As the archaeologist who discovered Hahmid's Scroll of Curses, you know that all the other prophecies the wicked priest made have come true. Soon a total eclipse of the sun will occur over the pyramid. This will place the moon directly between a rock and a hard place. Not only will the loss of the moon leave songwriters nothing to rhyme with June, tune, and spoon, but it will also spell doom to civilization as we know it.

In order to save civilization, you must journey to Egypt, find the shrine, and destroy it before the eclipse is complete. This entails exploring rooms filled with booby traps, killer mummies, hidden passages, and treasures too valuable to be overlooked.

Survival requires having a sure hand on the trigger, resting when your energy runs low, satisfying your thirst with regular visits to water troughs, and keeping an eye on your onscreen wristwatch. For some dumb reason, you allowed yourself only two realtime hours to succeed. Oh, well-what would an adventure be without some handicaps?

Firing your pistol and walking are controlled easily via joystick or keyboard. Keyboard-specific options include the ability to speed up, make $U$ turns, look up or down, stand or crouch, rest, and increase or decrease lengths of steps and the angles at which you turn. Ascending staircases, walking on narrow paths, and moving through doorways often require careful manipu-

## Reviews

lation of these step-length and angle-of-turn features.

To open doors, fill your water bottle, collect ankhs (which open locked entrances), and accumulate treasure, just move onto each item. Frequently, it is necessary to fire your gun at treasure chests to gain access to their riches. Fire also at structural pieces to move walls or to drop staircases, and shoot at hieroglyphics to enter some chambers. Malignant mummies may also be eliminated in this fashion. Be forewarned, however, that what works in one screen may be ineffective in another. Sometimes shooting at mummies can backfire.

The game screen, which is framed within the likeness of an ancient scroll, consists of four sections. Your inventory of treasure and ankhs and a graphic representation of the eclipse's progress appear on top. Directly below is a large action screen and a message window in which your current location, step length, angle-of-turn size, and other pertinent information appear. The action screen presents a first-person perspective, with a 3-D view of your surroundings. Objects grow in size as you approach them and get smaller as you move away; views vary according to your position, whether upright, crouching, or looking up or down.

## The difficulty of the

puzzles and the sheer
volume of activities give
Total Eclipse a great deal of depth.

The bottom third of the screen displays time, water, direction, and health gauges depicted by attractive drawings of a wristwatch, water bottle, compass, and beating heart, respectively. A rapidly pulsating heart must be slowed down by immediate rest; otherwise, death will come in a matter of seconds. Resting is so important that the authors have included a sound effect so players who glue their eyes to the action screen can hear how healthy or unhealthy they are.

Press a pause key to stop the action and display a menu from which you may save or load a game to disk or tape, reboot the system, and turn off the appropriate yet irritating music.

Total Eclipse's documentation is brief yet comprehensive. It includes background on Hahmid's curse and your mission and easy-to-comprehend instructions and diagrams related to gameplay. Best of all, game hints and a map of the multilevel, 40 -room pyramid are included in the package.

Although Total Eclipse carries the

Cinemaware label, its graphics are neither as crisp nor as colorful as those of most Cinemaware titles. Because of this, some figures occasionally are difficult to recognize. The problem is easily solved by taking a few steps backward, thereby gaining a different perspective.

In other ways, Total Eclipse is more substantial than some of Cinemaware's visually impressive yet ultimately superficial efforts (Sinbad and the Throne of the Falcon, for example). The difficulty of the puzzles and the sheer volume of activities-avoiding pitfalls and traps, replenishing your water supply, maintaining your health, defeating enemies, solving puzzles, discovering hidden rooms, negotiating illogical mazes, traversing multitiered chambers, and making your way to the shrine-give the program a great deal of depth.

Instead of pretty pictures and petty challenges, Total Eclipse creates a claustrophobic yet ever-changing environment in which you exercise great control while encountering the unknown.
-Len Poggiali

## Total Eclipse

Spotlight Software
Distributed by Cinemaware 4165 Thousand Oaks Blvd.
Westlake Village, CA 91362 \$29.95

## Omega

Forget about blasting through columns of Panzers or T-80s. And don't even think about recreating famous tank battles of the past. Omega, a unique and entertaining tank game from Origin, instead lets you design computer-operated tanks that fight simulated battles of the future.

Omega puts you in the role of a cybernetics engineer, recently hired by the Organization of Strategic Intelligence (OSI), a firm billed as the leading developer of cybertanks. Computers run these battlefield chariots-there's no help needed from a human crew. It's your job to design the most powerful cybertank possible and program its artificial intelligence.

As a rookie engineer, with both a limited budget and security clearance, you must start with a fairly basic tank chassis. Next, add a drive system; then specify your tank's fuel capacity, primary weapon, and electronic instrumentation. In order to gain the funding to access the high-priced tools and toys of the cybernetic trade, you have to demonstrate a proficiency at your tank's artificial intelligence. Remember, these tanks don't have a crew. They depend on your program to guide them around a hostile battlefield.

A special Cybertank Command

Language gives you a powerful programming tool for controlling your tank's actions. You want to design a program that will enable your tank to avoid obstacles, yet track down and destroy enemy tanks. When you think you have an operational program, give your tank a shakedown on a battlefield against tanks designed by other OSI engineers or yourself.

> Omega is a do-ityourself kind of program-that's the beauty of its design
> and what makes it so
> much fun.

Select a battlefield, add several tanks of various design, and then sit back and watch the action from an overhead perspective. Tanks start rumbling across the landscape, searching for adversaries. As they plow into buildings, trees, or streams, and exchange shots with enemy tanks, you can monitor the damage to any tank's interior, exterior, weapons, and tread. When damage becomes too great, the tank explodes, leaving only a crater to mark its position.

The key ingredient to Omega is in designing a tank's artificial intelligence. When you feel you have a successful design, it's possible to challenge other Omega players via modem, even those with IBM, Apple, or Atari versions. Cybertanks can be uploaded and downloaded to electronic bulletin boards for further enjoyment and for tournaments.

Omega packs a lot of entertainment into its two-disk package, but the game is not the kind you can jump right into. When I first received Omega, I knew it was a tank program, but it took me some time to figure out what I was supposed to do. I was even confused about which manual to read first. (There are three of them. Start with the marooncolored one called New Personnel Orientation Guide.)

Two of the manuals are marked Classified, extending the OSI scenario even to the documentation. Instructions go on and on about security clearances, passwords, retina scans, and providing an "ID disc suitable for imprinting personal identification data." A work disk, in other words. This jargon-clever though it may be-can be confusing. The Security Clearance Console talks about an orient button to format a disk. A High-Capacity Storage Device is a hard drive, and an Access Slot refers to a floppy drive. In some cases, you press
the back-arrow key to activate a command; at other times, you press RETURN. Don't expect to master this game with a light skimming of the instructions.

Be prepared to put up with a little initial confusion and slowly work your way through the chapters in the Cybertank Engineer's Handbook. This thick (more than 100 pages) manual guides you through the cybertank design process and does it quite well once you've mastered the OSI jargon and terminology.

Keep the handy $64 / 128$ reference guide nearby, however. This 13 -page booklet explains keyboard, mouse, and joystick controls; clicking; dragging; pull-down menus; and other practical features not covered in the handbook.

Omega is a do-it-yourself kind of program. You get the tools and trappings, but it's up to you to furnish the meat of the program. Programmers have often said that the most difficult challenge to producing an entertaining game is designing its artificial intelligence. Origin sidesteps this problem entirely by leaving it up to you-but that's the beauty of this program and what makes it so much fun.

Omega uses a structured command language modeled after the English language. Previous programming experience is helpful but not absolutely necessary. Here's a short program example that involves finding and firing at an enemy tank.

## FindTank

Scan for Enemy Tank<br>If Enemy Tank Was Found Then<br>Branch to CheckRange<br>Rotate Scanner Right 1<br>Branch to FindTank

## CheckRange

If Enemy Tank Is Beyond
Weapon
Range Then TooFar
Fire Weapon at Enemy Tank
Branch to FindTank

## TooFar

## Resume

Use this language to direct your tank across a battlefield, scanning for tanks and obstacles, retreating if fired upon, making repairs if damaged, and communicating between tanks if engaged in team competition. Select and build commands from a menu or type them in directly. Your tank's intelligence can be as simple or as complex as you care to make it. The language is extremely flexible, and there's even a manual mode if you need to issue immediate instructions. Even an inexperienced programmer can have a tank up and running with the preprogrammed intelligence modules and a little study.

Don't worry about syntax errors or other programming mistakes. Omega checks your instructions and lets you know if there is a serious problem. Also included is a debugger that lets you watch your tank perform as your program runs one line at a time. This is handy for fine-tuning your tank's performance.

Omega is an outstanding product that combines tank tactics and structured programming in a role-playing format that equals pure entertainment. Its unique design and execution make this game a sure winner. Check it out.
-Tom Netsel
Omega
Origin
P.O. Box 161750

Austin, TX 78716
$\$ 49.95$

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145 Abby's Discount Software 105 Accolade
108 Activision
117 American Micro Supplies 127 APROTEK
126 Artisoft
Brantford Educational Services
114 BRE Software
106 Briwall
Braderbund
Brown Boxes, Inc
116 Busy Bee Software
131 CAPCOM USA
107 The Computer Book Club
118 Computer Craftware
140 Computer Direct
115 CPI (Cheatsheet Products Inc.)
148 Creative Micro Designs, Inc.
102 Electronic Arts
103 Electronic Arts
143 EIkon Enterprises
132 The Family Jewels
128 Financial Services Marketing Corporation
112 Gosselin Computer Consultants
138 Grapevine Group. The
111 JJM Design
129 Konami
170 ORIGIN

124 P.A.V.Y. Software
146 Practical Programs, Inc.
133 Precision Images
123 Ramco Computer Supplies Schnedler Systems
119 The Soft Group
130 Software Discounters of America

42-43
104 Software Support International $55-57$ SOGWAP Software
109 Star Micronics

139 Utilities Unlimited, Inc.
168 Virgin Games
113 Weaselgraphics

Best Gazette Games Disk Classified Ads
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COMPUTE!'s Gazette Index ... 78
COMPUTEI's Gazette 128 Classics
Disk
67
COMPUTEI's Gazette Subscription 69
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COMPUTE! Publications Back Issues/Disks

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# mathine language progiralmining 

## Jim Butterfield

This month and next, we'll examine a marvelous programming technique known as 256 -tables. Using this technique, you can eliminate many complex loops, tests, and table searches from your programs and make them amazingly efficient.

A 256-table, as the name suggests, is a table of 256 bytes. Each byte will contain some type of information. The interesting thing about such tables is the way they are used; the table index ( $0-255$ ) is put into the $X$ or $Y$ register, and then the appropriate table entry is referenced by means of absolute, indexed addressing. Thus, if you wanted to read the fifth entry of a table at address $\$ 3000$, you'd use the instructions

## LDX \#\$04:LDA \$3000, X

Remember, of course, that the first entry is index number 0 , so that the fifth entry would call for an index of 4 .

You can read or write such tables. The trick is to get the index to flow "naturally" into register X or Y. Many kinds of data will fit neatly into a 256 -tablethe ASCII set, which contains 256 possible characters, and a single byte of memory, which can have as many as 256 different values, for instance.

## Program File Scan

It's sometimes handy to know what kind of characters are in a file. Text files, for example, contain mostly alphanumeric characters, some punctuation and spaces, and RETURN characters. A few special text files may also include some unusual format characters such as TAB or FORMFEED. BASIC programs contain a considerable number of null characters ( $\mathrm{CHR} \$(0)$ ) along with unusual characters used as BASIC keyword tokens. Binary and machine language files can contain anything. It would be nice to take a look at a given file, if only to make a guess as to whether it's printable. Let's write a program that runs on both the Commodore 64 and the 128 to do this simple type of analysis.

We'll use a 256-table to scan through a file, counting how many times each of the 256 possible bytes appear. If character number 13 appears (the RETURN character), we add 1 to item 13 in our table. In fact, we'll use a double table (one with both a high- and
a low-order byte) because the count might exceed 255. Massive files could even call for three-byte counters, if the count could possibly go higher than 65,535 . But in our sample program, we'll stick with a two-byte counter.

BASIC POKEs our machine language program into memory at location $\$ 2500$ (9472 decimal) and then opens the file as logical device number 1 . You could, of course, prompt for the filename and then open the file in machine language. But it's easier to do this in BASIC.

Once the file is open, BASIC calls the machine language routine, and we're off and running. The first thing to do is to clear our two counter tables, high and low.
;Clear all 256 counters.

| 2500 | LDX | $\# \$ 00$ | ;start at 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2502 | LDA | $\# \$ 00$ | ;value 0 |
| 2504 | STA | $\$ 3000, X$ | ;clear low order |
| 2507 | STA | $\$ 3100, X$ | ;clear high order |
| 250A | INX |  | ;next table item |
| 250B | BNE | $\$ 2504$ | ;loop if not done |

Our counters, high and low, are now cleared to 0 . Let's connect to the file, using the Kernal routine CHKIN:

| 250D | LDX | \#\$01 | ;logical file 1 <br> 250F |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | JSR | \$FFC6 | ;define input <br> channel |

Here comes our read loop. We grab a character from the file with GETIN:

## 2512 JSR \$FFE4 ;get a character

Now we must classify the character and add 1 to the proper counter. Beginners might go through a grim sequence of comparing for each character in turn. But we just put the character into the table index, and we're there.

| 2515 | TAX |  | ;put into index <br> ;increment appro- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2516 | INC | $\$ 3000, X$ | priate counter <br> ;skip ahead if not <br> overflow |

If the counter has just gone "over the top" and rolled back to 0 , we must bump the high-order part of the counter.

## 251B INC \$3100,X ;bump high-order count

Now we check the status word (location $\$ 90$ ) to see if we're at the end of the file. If it contains a 0 , we haven't
reached the end of the file, so we branch back and do it all again.

| 251 E | LDA | $\$ 90$ | ;status byte |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2520 | BEQ | $\$ 2512$ | ;back to read more |

If the status byte is nonzero (normally, end-of-file will change it to 64 decimal), we disconnect the input using the Kernal routine CLRCHN and return to BASIC. The BASIC program will close the file for us.

2522 JSR \$FFCC ;disconnect input 2525 RTS

After the machine language program returns, BASIC does a good bit of summary work. For example, the individual alphabetic character totals are added together to give a total alpha count.

## Overview

We have written a simple program that builds a table of 256 counters. Next time, we'll write another one that reads a predefined 256 -table. But we have only touched the potential of such tables.

Long ago, Hal Chamberlin built musical waveforms into 256 -tables on Commodore computers. To generate a sound at a given frequency, he would leap through this table using an index register and extract the right value for the waveform at that moment. We don't use such methods with the SID chip, since it contains its own waveform generator; but Hal's coding was fast and elegant.

Reading through programs or documents can be greatly aided by "parsing' ${ }^{\prime}$ with a 256-table. Text, punctuation, end-of-line, operators, special punctuation-all of these can be identified at dazzling speed using the 256 -index method.

```
File Scan
MA 100 DATA 162,0,169,0,157,0,
        48,157,0,49,232,208,247
XF 110 DATA 162,1,32,198,255,3
            2,228,255
DG 120 DATA 170,254,0,48,208,3
        ,254,0,49
ES 130 DATA 165,144,240,240,32
    ,204,255,96
RP 200 FOR J=9472 TO 9509
DP 210 READ X
CG 220 T=T+X
FQ 230 POKE J,X
QF 240 NEXT J
PK 250 IF T<>4954 THEN STOP
```

BA $30 \emptyset$ INPUT "FILE NAME";F\$
JQ 310 OPEN $15,8,15$
FJ 320 OPEN $1,8,2$, F $\$$
MF 330 INPUT\#15,A,B\$,C,D
JM 340 IF $A<>\emptyset$ THEN PRINT B\$:E ND
GK 350 SYS 9472
CB 360 CLOSE 1
CD 370 CLOSE 15
XJ $4 \emptyset \emptyset \quad C=\emptyset: P=\emptyset: N=\emptyset: F O R \quad J=\emptyset \quad$ TO \{SPACE\} 95
RB 410 IF $J>64$ AND $J<91$ GOTO 5 20
KR $420 \quad \mathrm{~V}=\mathrm{PEEK}(12288+\mathrm{J})+256$ * PEE $K(12544+J)$
MC 430 IF $J=\emptyset$ THEN PRINT "NULL S:";V:GOTO 52g
RS 440 IF $J=13$ THEN PRINT "RET URNS: ";V:GOTO 52
MG 450 IF $J=32$ THEN PRINT "SPA CES:";V:GOTO 520
BF 460 IF $J=34$ THEN PRINT "QUO TES:";V:GOTO 52g
EJ 470 IE $J=44$ THEN PRINT "COM MAS:";V:GOTO 52Ø
RH 480 IF $\mathrm{J}=58$ THEN PRINT "COL ONS:";V:GOTO 52g
KX 490 IF $\mathrm{J}<32$ THEN $\mathrm{C}=\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{V}:$ GOTO 520
FH 500 IF $J>47$ AND $J<58$ THEN $N$ $=\mathrm{N}+\mathrm{V}$ : GOTO $52 \emptyset$
JF $510 \quad \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{V}$
CG 520 NEXT J
BF 530 PRINT "CONTROL: "; C
AK 540 PRINT "NUMERICS:";N
QC 550 PRINT "PUNCTUATION: "; P
HF $560 \mathrm{~L}=\emptyset: \mathrm{U}=\emptyset:$ FOR $\mathrm{J}=65$ TO 90
JH $570 \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{PEEK}(12288+\mathrm{J})+256$ *PEE $\mathrm{K}(12544+\mathrm{J})$
EH $580 \quad \mathrm{~L}=\mathrm{L}+\mathrm{V}$
BH $59 \emptyset \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{PEEK}(12288+128+\mathrm{J})+256$ *PEEK (12544+128+J)
FR $600 \quad \mathrm{U}=\mathrm{U}+\mathrm{V}$
PQ 610 NEXT J
GF 620 PRINT "UPPER CASE ALPHA : " U
PG 630 PRINT "LOWER CASE ALPHA : "; L
PX 640 T= $0:$ FOR $J=96$ TO 255
CF 65 IF $J>128+64$ AND $J<128+9$ 1 GOTO 680
AR $660 \mathrm{~V}=\operatorname{PEEK}(12288+\mathrm{J})+256$ *PEE $\mathrm{K}(12544+\mathrm{J})$
EC $670 \mathrm{~T}=\mathrm{T}+\mathrm{V}$
GB 680 NEXT J
MK 69 Ø PRINT "UNUSUAL CHARACTE RS: "; T

COMPUTE!'s Gazette is looking for utilities, games, applications, educational programs, and tutorial articles. If you've created a program that you think other readers might enjoy or find useful, send it, on disk, to

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# The Automatic Proofreader 

Philip I. Nelson

The Automatic Proofreader helps you type in program listings for the 128 and 64 and prevents nearly every kind of typing mistake.

Type in the Proofreader exactly as listed. Because the program can't check itself, type carefully to avoid mistakes. Don't omit any lines, even if they contain unusual commands. After you've finished, save a copy before running it.

Next, type RUN and press RETURN. After the program displays the message "Proofreader Active," you're ready to type in a BASIC program.

Every time you finish typing a line and press RETURN, the Proofreader displays a two-letter checksum in the upper left corner of the screen. Compare this result with the two-letter checksum printed to the left of the line in the program listing. If the letters match, it's almost certain the line was typed correctly. If not, check for your mistake and correct the line.

The Proofreader ignores spaces not enclosed in quotation marks, so you can omit or add spaces between keywords and still see a matching checksum. However, spaces inside quotes are almost always significant, so the program pays attention to them.

The Proofreader does not accept keyword abbreviations (for example, ? instead of PRINT). If you prefer to use abbreviations, you can still check the line by LISTing it, moving the cursor back to the line, and pressing RETURN.

If you're using the Proofreader on the 128, do not perform any GRAPHIC commands while the Proofreader is active. When you perform a command like GRAPHIC 1, the computer moves everything at the start of BASIC program space-including the Proofread-er-to another memory area, causing the Proofreader to crash. The same thing happens if you run any program with a GRAPHIC command while the Proofreader is in memory.

Though the Proofreader doesn't interfere with other BASIC operations, it's a good idea to disable it before running another program. The simplest way to disable it is to turn the computer off then on. A gentler method is to SYS to the computer's built-in reset routine ( 65341 for the 128,64738 for the 64 ).

These reset routines erase any program in memory, so be sure to save the program you're typing in before entering the SYS command.

When using the Proofreader with another utility, disable both programs before running a BASIC program. While the Proofreader seems unaffected by most utilities, there's no way to promise it will work with any and every combination of utilities you might want to use. The more utilities activated, the more fragile the system becomes.

## The Automatic Proofreader

10 VE=PEEK $(772)+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(773):$ LO $=43: H I=44:$ PRINT "\{CLR\}\{WHT\}AU TOMATIC PROOFREADER FOR ";
20 IF VE $=42364$ THEN PRINT"C-64"
30 IF VE $=17165$ THEN $\mathrm{LO}=45: \mathrm{HI}=46$ : WAIT CLR:PRINT " 128 "
$40 \mathrm{SA}=(\operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{LO})+256 * \operatorname{PEEK}(\mathrm{HI}))+6$ : FOR $J=S A$ TO SA $+166:$ READ B: POK E $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{B}: \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{B}: \mathrm{NEXT}$
50 IF CH<>20570 THEN PRINT "*ERR OR* CHECK TYPING IN DATA STAT EMENTS": END
60 FOR $\mathrm{J}=1$ TO 5: READ RE, LF, HF: RS $=S A+R E: H B=I N T(R S / 256): L B=R S-($ $256 * \mathrm{HB}$ )
$70 \mathrm{CH}=\mathrm{CH}+\mathrm{RF}+\mathrm{LF}+\mathrm{HF}$ : POKE $\mathrm{SA}+\mathrm{LF}, \mathrm{LB}$ : POKE SA+HF, HB: NEXT
80 IF $\mathrm{CH}\langle>22054$ THEN PRINT "*ERR OR* RELOAD PROGRAM AND CHECK \{SPACE \}FINAL LINE": END
90 IE VE $=17165$ THEN POKE $S A+14,2$ 2: POKE SA $+18,23$ : POKESA $+29,224$ : POKESA $+139,224$
100 POKE SA +149 , PEEK (772): POKE $S$ A 150 , $\operatorname{PEEK}(773):$ PRINT "\{CLR\}P ROOFREADER ACTIVE"
110 SYS SA:POKE HI, PEEK (HI) +1 : PO KE (PEEK (LO) +256 * PEEK (HI) ) -1 , $\theta$ : NEW
120 DATA120, 169, 73, 141,4,3,169,3 $, 141,5,3,88,96,165,26,133,167$
130 DATA165,21,133,168,169, 0,141 $, 0,255,162,31,181,199,157,227$ 140 DATA $3,202,16,248,169,19,32,2$ $10,255,169,18,32,210,255,168$ 150 DATA@, $132,180,132,176,136,23$ $0,180,200,185,0,2,240,46,201$ 160 DATA $34,298,8,72,165,176,73,2$ $55,133,176,104,72,201,32,208$
170 DATA7,165,176,208,3,104,208, $226,104,166,180,24,165,167$
186 DATA121, $0,2,133,167,165,168$, $105,0,133,168,262,268,239,240$ 190 DATA $202,165,167,69,168,72,41$ $, 15,168,185,211,3,32,210,255$ 200 DATA184,74,74,74,74,168,185, $211,3,32,210,255,162,31,189$
210 DATA $227,3,149,199,262,16,248$ ,169,146,32,218,255,76,86,137 220 DATA $65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72$, $74,75,77,80,81,82,83,88$
230 DATA13,2,7,167,31,32,151,116 $, 117,151,128,129,167,136,137$

# M Y Machine Language Entry Program for Commodore 64 

Ottis R. Cowper

MLX is a labor-saving utility that allows almost fail-safe entry of Commodore 64 machine language programs.

Type in and save some copies of MLX you'll want to use it to enter future ML programs from COMPUTE!'s Gazette. When you're ready to enter an ML program, load and run MLX. It asks you for a starting address and an ending address. These addresses appear in the article accompanying the MLX-format program listing you're typing.

If you're unfamiliar with machine language, the addresses (and all other values you enter in MLX) may appear strange. Instead of the usual decimal numbers you're accustomed to, these numbers are in hexadecimal-a base 16 numbering system commonly used by ML programmers. Hexadecimal-hex for short-includes the numerals $0-9$ and the letters $A-F$. But even if you know nothing about ML or hex, you should have no trouble using MLX.

After you've entered the starting and ending addresses, you'll be offered the option of clearing the workspace. Choose this option if you're starting to enter a new listing. If you're continuing a listing that's partially typed from a previous session, don't choose this option.

A functions menu will appear. The first option in the menu is ENTER DATA. If you're just starting to type in a program, pick this. Press the E key and type the first number in the first line of the program listing. If you've already typed in part of a program, type the line number where you left off typing at the end of the previous session (be sure to load the partially completed program before you resume entry). In any case, make sure the address you enter corresponds to the address of a line in the listing you are entering. Otherwise, you'll be unable to enter the data correctly. If you pressed E by mistake, you can return to the command menu by pressing RETURN alone when asked for the address. (You can get back to the menu from most options by pressing RETURN with no other input.)

## Entering a Listing

Once you're in Enter mode, MLX prints the address for each program line for you. You then type in all nine numbers on that line, beginning with the first two-digit number after the colon (:). Each line represents eight data bytes and a checksum. Although an MLX-format
listing appears similar to the "hex dump" listings from a machine language monitor program, the extra checksum number on the end allows MLX to check your typing.

When you enter a line, MLX recalculates the checksum from the eight bytes and the address and compares this value to the number from the ninth column. If the values match, you'll hear a bell tone, the data will be added to the workspace area, and the prompt for the next line of data will appear. But if MLX detects a typing error, you'll hear a low buzz and see an error message. The line will then be redisplayed for editing.

## Invalld Characters Banned

Only a few keys are active while you're entering data, so you may have to unlearn some habits. You do not type spaces between the columns; MLX automatically inserts these for you. You do not press RETURN after typing the last number in a line; MLX automatically enters and checks the line after you type the last digit.

Only the numerals 0-9 and the letters $A-F$ can be entered. If you press any other key (with some exceptions noted below), you'll hear a warning buzz. To simplify typing, a numeric keypad function is included. The keypad is active only while entering data. Addresses must be entered with the normal letter and number keys. The figure below shows the keypad configuration.


MLX checks for transposed characters. If you're supposed to type in A0 and instead enter 0A, MLX will catch your mistake. There is one error that can slip past MLX: Because of the checksum formula used, MLX won't notice if you accidentally type $F F$ in place of 00 , and vice versa. And there's a very
slim chance that you could garble a line and still end up with a combination of characters that adds up to the proper checksum. However, these mistakes should not occur if you take reasonable care while entering data.

## Editing Features

To correct typing mistakes before finishing a line, use the INST/DEL key to delete the character to the left of the cursor. If you mess up a line badly, press CLR/HOME to start the line over. The RETURN key is also active, but only before any data is typed on a line. Pressing RETURN at this point returns you to the command menu. After you type a character, MLX disables RETURN until the cursor returns to the start of a line. Remember, press CLR/HOME to quickly get to a line number prompt.

To make corrections in a line that MLX has redisplayed for editing, compare the line on the screen with the one printed in the listing, then move the cursor to the mistake and type the correct key. The cursor-left and -right keys provide the normal cursor controls. (The INST/ DEL key now works as an alternative cursor-left key.) You cannot move left beyond the first character in the line. If you try to move beyond the rightmost character, you'll reenter the line. During editing, RETURN is active; pressing it tells MLX to recheck the line. You can press the CLR/HOME key to clear the entire line if you want to start from scratch or if you want to get to a line number prompt to use RETURN to get back to the menu.

## Display Data

The second menu choice, DISPLAY DATA, examines memory and shows the contents in the same format as the program listing (including the checksum). When you press $D$, MLX asks you for a starting address. Be sure that the starting address you give corresponds to a line number in the listing. Otherwise, the checksum display will be meaningless. MLX displays program lines until it reaches the end of the program, at which point the menu is redisplayed. You can pause the display by pressing the space bar. (MLX finishes printing the current line before halting.) Press the space bar again to restart the display. To break out of the display and get back to the menu before the ending address is reached, press RETURN.

## Other Menu Options

Two more menu selections let you save programs and load them back into the computer．These are SAVE FILE and LOAD FILE．When you press S or L， MLX asks you for the filename．You＇ll then be asked to press either D or T to select disk or tape．

You＇ll notice the disk drive starting and stopping several times during a load or save．This is normal behavior． MLX opens and reads from or writes to the file instead of using the usual LOAD and SAVE commands．Also note that the drive prefix 0 ：is added to the file－ name（line 750），so this should not be included when entering the name．This also precludes the use of＠for Save－ with－Replace，so be sure to give each version saved a different name．

Remember that MLX saves the en－ tire workspace area from the starting address to the ending address，so the save or load may take longer than you might expect if you＇ve entered only a small amount of data from a long list－ ing．When saving a partially completed listing，make sure to note the address where you stopped typing．

MLX reports the standard disk or tape error messages if any problems are detected during the save or load．It also has three special load error messages： INCORRECT STARTING ADDRESS， which means the file you＇re trying to load does not have the starting address you specified when you ran MLX； LOAD ENDED AT address，which means the file you＇re trying to load ends before the ending address you specified when you started MLX；and TRUNCATED AT ENDING ADDRESS， which means the file you＇re trying to load extends beyond the ending ad－ dress you specified when you started MLX．If you see one of these messages and feel certain that you＇ve loaded the right file，exit and rerun MLX，being careful to enter the correct starting and ending addresses．

The QUIT menu option has the ob－ vious effect－it stops MLX and enters BASIC．The RUN／STOP key is dis－ abled，so the Q option lets you exit the program without turning off the com－ puter．（Of course，RUN／STOP－RE－ STORE also gets you out．）You＇ll be asked for verification；press $Y$ to exit to BASIC，or press any other key to return to the menu．After quitting，you can type RUN again and reenter MLX with－ out losing your data，as long as you don＇t use the clear workspace option．

## The Finished Product

When you＇ve finished typing all the data for an ML program and saved your work，you＇re ready for the results．Refer to the corresponding article for details on loading and running the program．

## An Ounce of Prevention

By the time you finish typing in the data for a long ML program，you may have several hours invested in the project． Don＇t take chances－use The Automatic Proofreader to type the new MLX，and then test your copy thoroughly before first using it to enter any significant amount of data．Make sure all the menu options work as they should．Enter fragments of the program starting at several different addresses；then use the Display option to verify that the data has been entered correctly．And be sure to test the Save and Load options sever－ al times to ensure that you can recall your work from disk or tape．

## MLX for Commodore 64

EK 100 POKE 56，50：CLR：DIM INS， 1 ， $\mathrm{J}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{A}, \mathrm{BS}, \mathrm{A}(7), \mathrm{NS}$
DM 110 $C 4=48: C 6=16: C 7=7: Z 2=2: 24=$ $254: Z 5=255: Z 6=256: 27=127$
CJ 120 EA $=\operatorname{PEEK}(45)+Z 6 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(46): B$ S＝PEEK（55）+26 ＊PEEK（56）：HS ＝＂ $0123456789 \mathrm{ABCDEF} "$
SB $130 \mathrm{R} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$(13): \mathrm{LS}="\{\operatorname{LEFT}\} ": S$ $\$=" \mathrm{n}: \mathrm{DS}=$ CHRS $(2 \sigma): \mathrm{z} \$=\mathrm{CHR} \$$ （ 0$): \mathrm{T} \$=$＂$\{13$ RIGHT $\}$＂
CQ $140 \mathrm{SD}=54272$ ：FOR $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{SD}$ TO $\mathrm{SD}+2$ 3：POKE $1,0:$ NEXT：POKE SD +2 4，15：POKE 788，52
EC 150 PRINT＂$(C L R$ ）＂CHRS（142）CHRS （8）：POKE 53280，15：POKE 53 281，15
EJ 160 PRINT TS＂\｛RED\} \{RVS\} \｛ 2 SPACES $\} 8$＠$\}\{2$ SPACES $\}$ ＂SPC（28）＂\｛2 SPACES $\}$ \｛OFF $\}$ \｛BLU\} MLX II \{RED\} $\{$ RVS \} （2 SPACES）＂SPC（28） （12 SPACES）\｛BLU\}"
FR 176 PRINT＂$\{3$ DOWN $\}$ \｛ 3 SPACES $\} C$ ompute！＇s machine languag E EDITOR\｛3 DOWN\}"
JB 180 PRINT＂\｛BLK\}STARTING ADDRE SS\｛4\}"; :GOSUB300:SA=AD:GO SUB1046：IF F THEN180
GF 190 PRINT＂$\{$ BLK $\}\{2$ SPACES $\} E N D I$ NG ADDRESS\｛4\}"; :GOSUB300: $\mathrm{EA}=\mathrm{AD}: \operatorname{GOSUB1030}$ ：IF F THEN 190
KR 200 INPUT＂\｛3 DOWN\}\{BLK\}CLEAR \｛SPACE\}WORKSPACE $\{\mathrm{Y} / \mathrm{N}]\{4\}$ ＂；AS：IF LEETS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y＂T HEN22ø
PG 210 PRINT＂\｛2 DOWN\}\{BLU\}WORKIN G．．．＂；：FORI＝BS TO BS＋EA－S A＋7：POKE 1，$\varnothing$ ：NEXT：PRINT＂D ONE＂
DR 220 PRINTTAB（10）＂\｛2 DOWN $\}$ \｛BLK\}\{RVS\} MLX COMMAND ME NU \｛DOWN\}\{4\}": PRINT T\$" （RVS\}E\{OFF\}NTER DATA"
BD 230 PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}D\{OFF\}ISPLA Y DATA＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}L \｛OEF\}OAD FILE"
JS 240 PRINT T\＄＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ S\｛OFE $\}$ AVE $F$ ILE＂：PRINT TS＂\｛RVS\}Q\{OFE\} UIT $\{2$ DOWN $\}$ \｛BLK $\}$＂
JH 250 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN250
HK 260 A $=\varnothing$ ：FOR $I=1$ TO $5: I F \quad A S=M I$ DS（＂EDLSQ＂， 1,1 ）THEN $A=1: I$ $=5$
ED 270 NEXT：ON A GOTO $428,618,690$ ，700，280：GOSUB1060：GOTO25 $\theta$
EJ 286 PRINT＂\｛RVS\} QUIT ": INPUT" \｛DOWN\}\{4\}ARE YOU SURE [Y/ N］＂；AS：IF LEETS（AS，1）＜＞＂Y ＂THEN22ø

EM 290 POKE SD＋24， $0:$ END
JX 300 INS＝NS：AD＝0：INPUTINS：IFLE N（INS）＜＞4THENRETURN
KF 310 BS＝INS： $\operatorname{GOSUB} 320: A D=A: B S=M$ IDS（INS，3）：GOSUB $320: A D=A D$ ＊256＋A：RETURN
PP $320 \mathrm{~A}=6: F O R$ J＝1 TO 2：AS＝MIDS（ $B S, J, 1): B=A S C(A S)-C 4+(A S>$ ＂＠＂）＊C7：$A=A * C 6+B$
JA 330 IF $B<\emptyset$ OR $B>15$ THEN $A D=0$ ： $A=-1: J=2$
GX 340 NEXT：RETURN
CH $350 \mathrm{~B}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{C} 6)$ ：PRINT MID $(\mathrm{H} \$$ ，$B+1,1) ;: B=A-B * C 6:$ PRINT M IDS（ $\mathrm{H} \$, \mathrm{~B}+1,1$ ）；：RETURN
RR 360 A＝INT（AD／Z6）：GOSUB $350: A=A$ D－A＊Z6：GOSUB350：PRINT＂：＂；
BE $378 \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{AD} / \mathrm{Z6}): \mathrm{CK}=\mathrm{AD}-24 * \mathrm{CK}$ ＋25＊（CK＞27）：GOTO 39 ＠
PX 38』 CK＝CK＊Z2＋Z5＊（CK＞Z7）+ A
JC 390 CK＝CK＋Z5＊（CK＞Z5）：RETURN
QS 400 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}STARTING AT \｛4\}";:GOSUB300:IF INS<>NS THEN GOSUB1030：IF F THEN 400
EX 410 RETURN
HD 420 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$ ENTER DATA＂： GOSUB400：IF INS＝NS THEN22 $\theta$

JK 430 OPEN 3,3 ：PRINT
SK 440 POKE198，0：GOSUB368：IF F T HEN PRINT INS：PRINT＂\｛UP\} \｛5 RIGHT\}";
GC 450 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\emptyset$ TO 24 STEP $3: \mathrm{BS}=\mathrm{S}$ S：EOR J＝1 TO 2：IF F THEN \｛SPACE \}BS=MIDS(INS,I+J,1)
HA 460 PRINT＂$\{$ RVS $\}$＂$B \$ L \$$ ；：IF $1<24$ THEN PRINT＂\｛OFE\}";
HD 478 GET AS：IF AS＝NS THEN47
FK 486 IF（AS＞＂／＂ANDAS〈＂：＂）OR（AS＞ ＂＠＂ANDAS＜＂G＂）THEN54ø
GS $485 \mathrm{~A}=-(\mathrm{A} S=" \mathrm{M} ")-2^{\star}(\mathrm{A} S=", ")-3^{\star}$ （ $A \$=" \cdot ")-4$＊（ $A S=" / "$ ）-5 ＊（ $A S$ ＝＂J＂）-6 ＊（AS＝＂K＂）
 $-9 \star(A S=" U ")-10^{*}(A S=" I ")-1$ $1 *(A S=" O ")-12 \star(A S=" P ")$
CM $487 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{A}-13^{*}(\mathrm{~A} S=\mathrm{S} \$)$ ：IF A THEN \｛SPACE］AS＝MIDS（＂ABCD123E4 56E0＂，A，1）：GOTO 540
MP 49 g IF AS＝RS AND（ $(\mathrm{I}=0)$ AND $(\mathrm{J}=1$ ）OR F）THEN PRINT BS；：J＝2： NEXT：I＝24：GOTO55
KC 500 IF AS＝＂\｛HOME $\} "$ THEN PRINT BS：J＝2：NEXT：I＝24：NEXT：F＝ 0：GOTO 446
MX 510 IF（AS＝＂$\{$ RIGHT $\}$＂）ANDE THEN PRINT BSLS；：GOTO54ø
GK 526 IF ASく＞LS AND ASく＞DS OR（ $I=\emptyset$ ）AND（ $J=1$ ））THEN GOSUB10 60：GOTO478
HG 530 AS＝LS＋S\＄＋LS：PRINT BSLS；：J $=2-\mathrm{J}:$ IF J THEN PRINT LS；： $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{I}-3$
QS 540 PRINT AS；：NEXT J：PRINT S\＄
PM 558 NEXT I：PRINT：PRINT＂\｛UP\} （5 RIGHT）＂；：INPUT\＃3，INS：I F INS＝NS THEN CLOSE3：GOTO 22.

QC 560 FOR $I=1$ TO 25 STEP $3: B \$=M I$ DS（INS，I）：GOSUB320：IF I＜2 5 THEN GOSUB380：A（I／3）＝A
PK 570 NEXT：IF A＜＞CK THEN GOSUB1 960：PRINT＂\｛BLK\} \{RVS\} ERRO R：REENTER LINE $\{4\}$＂：F＝1： GOTO446
HJ 580 GOSUB1080：B＝BS + AD－SA：FOR $\{$ SPACE $1=0$ TO 7：POKE B＋I， A（I）：NEXT
QQ 590 AD $=A D+8: I F$ AD $>E A$ THEN CLO SE3：PRINT＂$\{D O W N\}\{B L U\} * * E$ ND OF ENTRY＊＊ （BLK $\}$ （2 DOWN）＂：GOTO7日6

GQ $600 \mathrm{~F}=0$ ：GOTO 440

QA 610 PRINT＂\｛CLR）\｛DOWN\} (RVS \} DI SPLAY DATA＂：GOSUB400：IF \｛SPACE\} IN $\$=$ NS THEN 226
RJ 620 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\}\{BLU\}PRESS: \｛RVS\}SPACE\{OFE\} TO PAUSE, \｛RVS\}RETURN\{OFF\} TO BREA K\｛4\} (DOWN\}"
KS 630 GOSUB $360: B=B S+A D-S A: F O R I=$ BTO $\mathrm{B}+7$ ： $\mathrm{A}=$ PEEK（ I ）：GOSUB 35 0：GOSUB380：PRINT S\＄；
CC 640 NEXT：PRINT＂${ }^{\text {RVS }}$ ）＂；：$A=C K: G$ OSUB350：PRINT
KH $650 \mathrm{~F}=1: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{AD}+8$ ： IF AD＞EA THEN PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} \{BLU\}** END O F DATA＊＊＂：GOTO22日
KC 660 GET AS：IF AS＝R $\$$ THEN GOSU Bl080：GOTO22＠
EQ 670 IF AS＝S $\$$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{F}+1$ ：GOSUB 1080
AD 680 ONFGOTO630，660，630
CM 690 PRINT＂ （DOWN\} \{RVS \} LOAD DA TA＂：OP＝1：GOTO710
PC 700 PRINT＂\｛DOWN\} (RVS\} SAVE FI LE＂：OP＝ $\boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\circ}$
RX 710 INS＝NS：INPUT＂ （DOWN\}FILENA ME\｛4\}";INS:IF INS=NS THEN 220
PR $72 \emptyset \mathrm{~F}=\emptyset:$ PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN \} \{BLK $\}$ \｛RVS\}T\{OFF\}APE OR (RVS\}D \｛OFF\}ISK: \{4\}";
FP 736 GET AS：IF AS＝＂T＂THEN PRIN T＂T \｛DOWN \}": GOTO88
HQ 740 IF AS $<>$＂D＂THEN730
HH 750 PRINT＂D\｛DOWN\}": OPEN $15,8,1$ 5，＂I $10: ": B=E A-S A: I N S="$ O：＂＋ INS：IF OP THEN810
SQ 760 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS + ＂，P，W＂：GOS UB860：IF A THEN220
FJ 770 AH $=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{SA} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{SA}-(\mathrm{AH}$＊ 256）：PRINT\＃1，CHRS（AL）；CHR \＄（AH）；
PE 780 FOR $\mathrm{I}=\varnothing$ TO B：PRINT $\# 1$ ，CHRS
（PEEK（BS＋I））；：IE ST THEN8 Ø0
EC 790 NEXT：CLOSE1：CLOSE15：GOTO9 4®
GS 800 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂$\{$ DOWN\} \｛BLK\}ERROR DURING SAVE: \｛4\}": GOSUB860: GOTO 226
MA 810 OPEN $1,8,8$, INS $+", \mathrm{P}^{\prime \prime}, \mathrm{ROS}$ UB860：IF A THEN220
GE $820 \mathrm{GET} \# 1, \mathrm{AS}, \mathrm{BS}: \mathrm{AD}=\mathrm{ASC}(\mathrm{AS}+\mathrm{ZS})$ $+256^{*}$ ASC $(B \$+Z S):$ IF $A D\langle>S A$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTO850
RX 830 FOR $I=\emptyset$ TO B：GET\＃1，AS：POK E BS＋I，ASC（AS＋ZS）：IF（I＜＞B ）AND ST THEN $F=2: A D=I: I=B$
FA 840 NEXT：IE $S T<>64$ THEN $\mathrm{F}=3$
EQ 850 CLOSE1：CLOSE15：ON ABS（F $>0$ ）＋1 GOTO960，970
SA 860 INPUT \＃15，A，AS：IF A THEN C LOSE1：CLOSE15：GOSUB1060：P RINT＂$\{$ RVS $\} E R R O R: ~ " A S$
GQ 870 RETURN
EJ 880 POKE183，PEEK $(E A+2)$ ：POKE18 7，PEEK（EA＋3）：POKE 188 ，PEEK $(\mathrm{FA}+4):$ IFOP $=\emptyset$ THEN 920
HJ 890 SYS 63466：IF（PEEK（783）AND 1）THEN GOSUB1060：PRINT＂ \｛DOWN\} \{RVS\} FILE NOT EOUN D＂：GOTO690
CS $900 \quad \mathrm{AD}=\operatorname{PEEK}(829)+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(830$ ）：IF AD＜＞SA THEN $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：GOTO 978
SC $910 \mathrm{~A}=\operatorname{PEEK}(831)+256 \star \operatorname{PEEK}(832)$ $-1: F=F-2^{\star}(A<E A)-3^{*}(A>E A):$ $A D=A-A D: G O T O 930$
KM $926 \mathrm{~A}=\mathrm{SA}: \mathrm{B}=\mathrm{EA}+1: \mathrm{GOSUB} 1810$ ：POK E780，3：SYS 63338
JF $930 \quad A=B S: B=B S+(E A-S A)+1: G O S U B$ 1010：ON OP GOTO950：SYS 63 591
AE 940 GOSUB1日80：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** $S$ AVE COMPLETED $\star \star$＂：GOTO22の

XP 950 POKE147， $0:$ SYS 63562：IF ST $>0$ THEN97
FR 960 GOSUB1080：PRINT＂\｛BLU\}** L OAD COMPLETED＊＊＂：GOTO 226
DP 976 GOSUB1660：PRINT＂$\{$ BLK \}
\｛RVS\}ERROR DURING LOAD: \｛DOWN\}\{4\}":ON E GOSUB98@ 990，1000：GOTO220
PP 980 PRINT＂INCORRECT STARTING \｛SPACE\}ADDRESS (";:GOSUB3 60：PRINT＂）＂：RETURN
GR 996 PRINT＂LOAD ENDED AT＂；：AD $=S A+A D: G O S U B 360:$ PRINT DS： RETURN
FD 1000 PRINT＂TRUNCATED AT ENDIN G ADDRESS＂：RETURN
RX $1010 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{A} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{A}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE 193，AL：POKE 194 ，A H

FF $1020 \mathrm{AH}=\mathrm{INT}(\mathrm{B} / 256): \mathrm{AL}=\mathrm{B}-(\mathrm{AH} * 2$ 56）：POKE 174 ，AL：POKE 175 ，A H：RETURN
FX 1030 IF AD＜SA OR AD＞EA THENI 0 50
HA 1040 IF $(A D>511$ AND $A D<40960) 0$ $R(A D>49151$ AND $A D<53248)$ THEN GOSUB1日8 $0: E=\varnothing$ ：RETUR $\stackrel{N}{\mathrm{~N}} \mathrm{C}$
HC 1050 GOSUB1060：PRINT＂\｛RVS\} IN VALID ADDRESS \｛DOWN\} \｛BLK\}": $\mathrm{F}=1$ ：RETURN
AR 1060 POKE $S D+5,31:$ POKE $S D+6,2$ 98：POKE SD， 240 ：POKE SD +1 ，4：POKE SD $+4,33$
DX 1070 FOR $S=1$ TO 10б：NEXT：GOTO 1090
PF 1980 POKE $S D+5,8:$ POKE $S D+6,24$ $\sigma:$ POKE SD， $0:$ POKE $S D+1,9 \sigma$ ：POKE SD $+4,17$
AC 1090 FOR $S=1$ TO 100：NEXT：POKE $S D+4,0$ ：POKE SD， $0:$ POKE $S$ $\mathrm{D}+1,0$ ：RETURN

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## TAX PLANNING

－Most powerful program features available－at any price－Supports RAMdisk－Prints the input sheets to organize your data－Built－in calculator feature accumulates input and enters total－ 32 PF key functions achieved with 1 or 2 keystrokes －Fast，complete tax calculations－ 20 forms in under 2 seconds（most returns in under 1 second） －On－line pop－up Help menus＊Full calculation－ override capability ．Follows IRS text \＆line \＃s exactly＊Exclusive context－sensitive Datachek＇＊ pinpoints omissions－and alerts you to effects of your input＊Our exclusive Current Values Display constantly reflects all changes with your input－In Planning Mode all unnecessary text input prompts are eliminated．Only numeric input is prompted for．
－TaxPerfect data files can be stored on disk． －TaxPerfect yearly updates are available at 50\％discount to registered TaxPerfect users． －TaxPerfect is an essential addition to your personal software library－and best of all． it＇s tax deductible．

## RETURN PREPARATION

TaxPerfect PRINTS THE INCOME TAX RETURN FOR YOU：TaxPerfect 64 －prints page 1 \＆page 2 of the FORM 1040 and Schedules A，B，C，D，E and SE as well as FORM 2441， 3903 and 6251 on standard IRS government forms or on blank computer paper for use with transparent overlays． TaxPerfect 128 －supports all of the above forms plus Schedules F and R and FORMS 2106，2119，2210，3800，4136，4255， 4562 and 4684．All other forms and schedules are considered in the calculation．TaxPerfect features direct screen input using fast ten－ key style on the Commodore 128.

## FULL－FEATURED

 DEPRECIATION
## SUPPORT

Self－contained Depreciation program calculates and prints complete listing of depreciable assets ．．．all classes．．．．any length life ．．．traditional methods plus＂old＂ rules，ACRS，MACRS ．．．Half－year，mid－quarter \＆mid－month conventions．Schedule of assets attaches as a detailed，printed supplement to the FORM 4562.

## Commodore 64 and Commodore 128 are TRADE－ <br> MARKS of Commodore Business Machines Corp．

# How to Type In COMPUTE！＇s Gazette Programs 

Each month，COMPUTE！＇s Gazette pub－ lishes programs for the Commodore 128 and 64．Each program is clearly marked by title and version．Be sure to type in the correct version for your machine．All 64 programs run on the 128 in 64 mode． Be sure to read the instructions in the corresponding article．This can save time and eliminate any questions which might arise after you begin typing．

We regularly publish two pro－ grams designed to make typing easier： The Automatic Proofreader，for BASIC programs，and MLX，for entering ma－ chine language programs．

When entering a BASIC program， be especially careful with DATA state－ ments as they are extremely sensitive to errors．A mistyped number in a DATA statement can cause your machine to ＂lock up＂（you＇ll have no control over the computer）．If this happens，the only recourse is to turn your computer off and then on，erasing what was in mem－ ory．This could cause you to lose valu－ able data，so be sure to save a program before you run it．If your computer crashes，you can always reload the pro－ gram and look for the error．


## Special Characters

Most of the programs listed in each is－ sue contain special control characters． To facilitate typing in any programs from Gazette，use the following listing conventions．

The most common type of control characters in our listings appear as words within braces：\｛DOWN\} means to press the cursor－down key；\｛5 SPACES\} means to press the space bar five times．

To indicate that a key should be shifted（hold down the SHIFT key while pressing another key），the char－ acter is underlined．For example，A means hold down the SHIFT key and press A．You may see strange characters on your screen，but that＇s to be expect－ ed．If you find a number followed by an underlined key enclosed in braces（for example，$\{8 \underline{A}\}$ ），type the key as many times as indicated（in our example，en－ ter eight shifted A＇s）．

If a key is enclosed in special brackets，$\overline{\mathbb{K}}$ 习，hold down the Commo－ dore key（at the lower left corner of the keyboard）and press the indicated character．


Rarely，you＇ll see a single letter of the alphabet enclosed in braces．This can be entered on the Commodore 64 by pressing the CTRL key while typing the letter in braces．For example，$\{\mathrm{A}\}$ means to press CTRL－A．

## The Quote Mode

Although you can move the cursor around the screen with the CRSR keys， often a programmer will want to move the cursor under program control．This is seen in examples such as $\{$ LEFT \} and \｛HOME $\}$ in the program listings．The only way the computer can tell the dif－ ference between direct and programmed cursor control is the quote mode．

Once you press the quote key， you＇re in quote mode．This mode can be confusing if you mistype a character and cursor left to change it．You＇ll see a graphics symbol for cursor left．In this case，you can use the DEL key to back up and edit the line．Type another quo－ tation mark and you＇re out of quote mode．If things really get confusing， you can exit quote mode simply by pressing RETURN．Then just cursor up to the mistyped line and fix it．


For Commodore 64 Only

| ［ ${ }^{1]}$ | COMMODORE | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［2］ | COMMODORE | 2 |
| ［3］ | COMMODORE | 3 |
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| ［6］ | COMMODORE | 6 |
| 区7 | COMMODORE | 7 |
| ［8习 | COMMODORE | 8 |

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## HARDWARE

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$\Delta$ Powerball Futuristic version of Breakout, packed with challenges.
$\Delta$ Q-Bird Graphically stunning action/strategy game.
$\triangle$ Trap 3-D universe that demands your best strategy skills for survival.
$\Delta$ Arcade Volleyball Fast-paced, twoplayer arcade version of America's favorite beach sport.
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# COMMODORE CLIPS 



## Super Bonus and Super Sweepstakes May Lead to Super Bowl

Data East USA and USA Today have teamed up for a special sports promotion. Inside the first 100,000 packages of Data East's MVP Sports ABC's Monday Night Football game, you'll find a free $\$ 50$ bonus offer for the USA Today Sports Center online computer sports network.

The bonus includes free membership to the Sports Center, free USA Today - SportsWare communications software, one hour of free online time, and dis-- count offers on brand-name computer modems. The USA Today Sports Center - provides up-to-the-minute sports scores and late-breaking news, as well as sta-- tistics, fantasy sports leagues, and online board and card games.

In addition to the bonus offer, Data East has announced the Data East MVP Sports sweepstakes, in which one lucky fan will win a trip for four to Super Bowl XXIV in the New Orleans Superdome.

Sweepstakes ads have appeared in leading computer magazines including Gazette's sister publication COMPUTE!. To enter, cut out the game piece from the ad, go to a participating software dealer, and compare the prize symbol in the ad with those on the back of the ABC's Monday Night Football game package. If they match, you win. The sweepstakes deadline is January 10, 1990.

In addition to the grand-prize trip to the Super Bowl, prizes include a cash - award of $\$ 5,000$, Sony entertainment sets, Data East's "ABC Monday Night Football" pinball machines, and "ABC Monday Night Football" videos.

## Cinemaware Affiliates with EA

- Electronic Arts has announced an agreement with Cinemaware that provides - EA with exclusive sales and distribution rights to current and future
- Cinemaware computer software products in the United States and Canada.

Products to be distributed under the agreement include popular titles such as Rocket Ranger and Speedball from Cinemaware's Spotlight Software label.

## Taxing Times Ahead

It's tax time, which means updates for tax software packages are now available.

Taxaid Software (800 Middle Road, P.O. Box 340, La Pointe, Wisconsin 54850) has released a new version of the Taxaid $(\$ 49.95,1990$ update $\$ 18.00$ ) income-tax preparation program for the Commodore 64, 128 , and Plus $/ 4$ computers. The new editions include all current changes in the tax laws for the tax year 1989.

The program prepares IRS Form 1040 and prepares and prints Schedules A, B, C, D, E, SE, and Form 2441 for child care. Schedules and forms can be printed out in IRS-approved format on plain paper that can be submitted directly to the IRS. Form 1040 can also be printed out but must be transferred to the official IRS form.

The 1989 version of Tax Command (\$59.95) from Practical Programs (Box 93104, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203) has also been released. The 1989 edition includes Forms 4562 for depreciation and 6251 for alternative minimum tax in addition to Form 1040; Schedules A through F (including D and $\mathrm{D}-1$ ), R , and SE; and Forms 2106, 2119, 2441, 3903, and 8615 ; as well as estimatedtax work sheets. Tax Command has been updated to correspond to all changes in the tax laws.

## Education Costs Down

Springboard Software (7808 Creekridge Circle, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55435) has made the Commodore 64 more affordable as a teaching tool by reducing the prices of its four bestselling educational programs.

Early Games for Young Children (\$12.95) and Easy as $A B C(\$ 12.95)$ introduce computer learning while teaching children ages $21 / 2$ to 6 basic concepts such as letter and number recognition, comparisons, and the alphabet. Piece of Cake Math (\$12.95) and Fraction Factory (\$12.95) help children ages 7 to 14 learn math topics such as addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and fractions. G

# The Complete Football Came For Real Football Fans 

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